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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1871. NO. 178.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Dead Lock—The Conference Committee Fail to Compromise on the Apportionment Bill—The Pittsburgh Park Bill Reported, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 14, 1871.

SENATE.

The Dead Lock.

The first two hours were spent in unimportant and dilatory proceedings. Mr. Furman pronounced the attacks upon him in the *Greensburg Herald*, blaming him for delaying the passage of the Ligonier Valley Railroad bill, as unfounded in fact.

Complimentary resolutions for afternoon session and adjournment involved partisan discussion.

On the appointment of the discussion became bitter, and evinced the Democratic determination to stand by their claims on the apportionment bill at all hazards. Mr. Davis led the Democratic rals, and his motion for an afternoon session prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Pittsburgh Park Bill.

The Judiciary Local Committee reported Mr. Robb's bill relating to the public park in Pittsburgh, largely amended. This bill provides that Councils may direct the purchase of six hundred acres, and pass ordinances regulating the same. No payment shall be made nor bonds issued on account of any contract for the purchase of land, nor a contract finally concluded until the question shall have been submitted to the citizens of Pittsburgh at a special election, at such time as Councils may direct; and if a majority shall vote "no," then no further action shall be taken. The District Court may appoint three non-residents and non-property holders for appraisement, in case of disagreement between the city and property owners, whose decision shall be final. Any part of this ground may be sold afterwards, if not needed, for the redemption of the bonds. Councils may issue bonds in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars at seven per cent.

The Republican Programme.

Considerable personal and party feeling was engendered by a motion of Mr. Strang to change the rule so as to allow bills on second and third reading to be called up at any time after Monday, which led to a discussion of the dead-lock, reflections on the Senate, and the development of the party policy as indicated in the Republican caucus last night. The Democrats voting against the change in order to force Strang's motion, it failed for want of two-thirds.

The House then, after one hour's session, adjourned by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting aye. The House meets again to-morrow morning, when the Republicans will put in force their caucus decision to exclude by resolution the consideration of any new bills after Monday.

No Compromise on the Apportionment Bill.

The afternoon session was largely occupied with a prospect of compromise in the Committee of Conference on the apportionment, but no result having been reached, the Senate, in half an hour, adjourned till to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 14, 11:30 P. M.

Another Meeting and no Agreement.

There was another meeting of the Conference Committee on the apportionment bill to-night. It resulted in no agreement. They will meet again early to-morrow morning.

METHODISM,

Third Day's Proceedings of the North Indiana M. E. Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, IND., April 14, 1871.

At nine o'clock this morning the third day of the twenty-eighth session of the North Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference commenced its work, Bishop Ames in the chair. After the reading of the journal the Bishop announced the following committees: On Woman's Foreign Mission Society, on Preachers' Aid Society, Committees of Examination, to examine applicants for admission on trial, and other minor committees. The Committee on Tract Cause made a satisfactory report, which was adopted. The Committee on Sabbath Schools, on Freedman's Aid Society and on Church Extension Society reported, and the reports were adopted. The Committee on Woman's Foreign Missionary Society reported a resolution authorizing the incorporation heretofore of the Indiana Branch of said Society into the annual report of the Conference. Mrs. Willing, representing this society, was introduced by the Bishop, and addressed the Conference upon the object of the organization, and the plan upon which it works. She disowned, in behalf of her purpose to interfere in the slightest manner with the work of the Missionary Society. Other business of an unimportant nature transpired, when the Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FRANKLIN, PA.

The McBride-Wagner Breach of Promise Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, April 14, 1871.

The breach of promise case of Miss Jennie McBride, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, *vs.* Wagner, of Oil City, opened here on Tuesday, before Judge Trunkey, with Associates McCormick and Conley. Taylor and Osmer, of Franklin, attorneys for plaintiff: Hon. Ben. F. Brewster, of Philadelphia, and T. J. Mitchell, of Butler, for the defence. The Court room has been densely thronged during the entire trial, and the audience, of which the principal parties are ladies, seem to be deeply interested. Brewster opened the argument for the defense this morning, and was followed by Taylor, who occupies the floor up to the present time, four P. M. The case will go to the jury to-night.

CANTON, O.

Business Block Burned—Loss About $23,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., April 14, 1871.

Last night about one o'clock a fire broke out in the fine business block belonging to Rothschild & Bro. and Mr. Meeze, almost ruining it. Loss on building about ten or twelve thousand dollars, partially insured. One room was occupied by Alexander & Bro. as a clothing store. Their stock was completely destroyed. Loss between six and seven thousand dollars; insured for twenty-five hundred dollars. The other room was occupied by the Machamere as a grocery store. The fire was first seen in the cellar of the grocery, and spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. Loss about three thousand dollars, fully insured. Mr. J. R. Miller occupied the room adjoining on the north as a dry goods store. His stock was badly damaged by water, insured. The basement was occupied by John Rawle as a saloon. His loss is about one thousand dollars, no insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the building during the day.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The story started in an American journal and copied into English newspapers, as to the matrimonial infelicities of Mme. Goldschmidt, better known as Jenny Lind, has led to several libel suits and mulcting of copyists to the amount of about two thousand pounds, besides damages to about as much more. The subject of the matter was adjudged a clear libel by the Court, as abundant proof was adduced of the utterly happy nature of the life of Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt.

The boot and shoe manufacturers of Baltimore, having ascertained that the female operatives employed by them had organized a secret order to prevent manufacturers from employing girls and women not members of their order, discharged all the female operatives belonging to the organization, at the same time offering to employ them again upon their withdrawal from the society. The proposition was declined by them. The action of the proprietors was immediately made known to the Journeymen members of the St. Crispin Association, who at once struck, and there was an immediate suspension of work in the shoe factories throughout the city. About 2,000 hands are thus out of employment.

There are now building in the vicinity of Quebec eleven sea-going vessels from 450 to 1,250 tons. Six Steamers, four schooners and nine barges are also under construction at Montreal. Steamers will commence running immediately. Weather very fine.

The Judicial Committee of the New York Legislature have reported on the New Hamburg disaster that the testimony is so conflicting they cannot make up a report meeting the approval of the majority of the committee, and therefore ask to be relieved. Testimony for such action of the Legislature as it may decide proper.

The applicants are still notifying obnoxious parties to leave Virginia, Nevada, instantly. The orders are invariably obeyed.

The schooner Marion Kinney, whose crew were once murdered by Kanakas, arrived at Loma, Fiji, bringing the scene of another frightful massacre by the natives of Cherry Island. The story of the voyage is a fearful one. All the whites on board were murdered.

Johns's organ factory, in Westfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire Thursday night, together with three organs nearly finished. Loss $50,000; insured for $24,000.

A letter from Fayall announces the death of Chas. W. Dubny, late United States Consul at that place.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The weather has remained without material alteration on the Pacific coast. The barometer has fallen in Nebraska, and easterly winds have prevailed on the upper Mississippi, cloudy and threatening weather south of the Ohio has become very generally dissipated. Light rains have been reported at a few points in the interior and on the southern coast. Threatening and partially cloudy weather has very generally experienced to-day in the Middle Atlantic, and clear weather in the Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather, with cool northerly winds, will probably be experienced on Saturday on the lakes, followed by light clear weather. Light winds and rain on the upper lakes; clear or partially clear weather is probable for the Southern States and the Atlantic coast.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1871.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONCERNS.

Since the appointment of experts in the examination of the Methodist Book Concern the Rev. Dr. Lanahan has asked to name an additional expert to serve with those appointed by Dr. Carlton. The proposition was, however, declined by Dr. Carlton; but he wrote Dr. Lanahan permitting him to lay before the experts already appointed the results of his examinations made heretofore by himself or by experts under his supervision previously, and that the Committee will be instructed to give the same due consideration.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAWYER.

Bernard Hopfner, a prominent member of the Brooklyn bar, died suddenly last evening.

A young son of George J. High, Recorder of Lancaster county, was thrown from a horse on Saturday last, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died the same evening.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Persecution of the Jews.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Standard* has a dispatch from Vienna, stating that a religious riot had occurred at Odessa. The Jews were despoiled, and great devastation committed. The authorities were powerless to prevent the outrage.

Elections in Porto Rico.

MADRID, April 14.—The elections in Porto Rico are fixed for the 30th of June. The election of Duke Montpensier to the Cortes has been declared legal.

Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, April 14.—Sir Thomas Buxton, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from South Norfolk.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 14.—The steamship Silesia has arrived at Portsmouth.

QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—The steamship City of Limerick has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 14, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¼ for money, and 93⅝ for account. Bonds firm: 5-20s of '62, 90¾, ex-dividend; do '65, 90¼, ex-dividend; do 67, 92½; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—5-20s of '62, 97@97½.

MANCHESTER, April 14.—Market quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12d. Lard 55s. Cumberland middles 60s. Others unchanged.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Third Day's Session of the Miners' General Council—Arbitration Finally Adopted—Prospect for Adjustment.

The proceedings at Wednesday's session of the Coal Miners' General Council, at Mauch Chunk, were in accordance with the resolution adopted on Tuesday accepting the plan of arbitration. It was resolved, by a vote of eighteen to eight, to appoint a Committee on Arbitration of five miners from Luzerne, four from Schuylkill, two from Carbon, two from Northumberland, and one from Columbus, fourteen in all, "to meet a similar committee of operators from those counties to settle the difficulties now existing, and no others." The required number of persons were named by the Council, subject to confirmation or rejection by the several county organizations and the substitution of others.

The following resolution was passed by a large majority:

Resolved, That the operators of the anthracite coal regions be notified through the press that the General Council have appointed a Committee on Arbitration, consisting of five from Luzerne, four from Schuylkill, two from Carbon, two from Northumberland, and one from Columbia, and that said committee are ready to meet them (the operators) at any time, but would prefer Monday, the 17th of April, the place of meeting to be Mauch Chunk.

SPELLING AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

During the session a strong feeling was manifested against the railroad companies which had taken part in the combination organized in Philadelphia last February, and especially against President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading. Several speakers advised that they be not recognized at all in the negotiations for resumption. The miners should treat only with their employers, and have nothing to do with outside parties. The same feeling seemed to pervade the whole council, with the exception of the delegates from Upper Luzerne, whose constituents are employes of the three great mining and transportation companies of that region, viz: the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Temperate counsels finally prevailed, however, and the arbitration committee was not hampered with any such unwise and impractical restrictions.

THE GOVERNOR COMPLIMENTED.

The following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Schuylkill has been brought into court to answer charges preferred against it by capital and its representatives; and whereas, during the contest we found his Excellency, Governor John W. Geary, a true and faithful friend; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender his Excellency, the heartfelt thanks of thirty thousand workingmen, and shall ever hold him in grateful remembrance.

PROSPECTS FOR ADJUSTMENT.

The Philadelphia *Press* correspondent writes: Arbitration has now received countenance and formal approval for the first time in this country from a representative body of workingmen. This convention of the miners' General Council is unquestionably the most important which has belonged to none of its former meetings, nor indeed to any previous convention of laboring men in America. What will follow this proposition of the miners becomes now an interesting question. The time and place recommended for the assembling of the Arbitration Board—Monday next, at Mauch Chunk—looks to a speedy conclusion of settlement and an early resumption. The feeling among operators in this region is also strongly in favor of getting their work again at the very earliest moment that an honorable agreement can be made. But it is too much to hope that the operators and companies of all the counties can meet, and decide upon their arbitrators, in time to allow the fourteen representatives from each party to assemble at Mauch Chunk on the day named. They will do well to perfect all those arrangements and meet by the last of next week.

When once met, the business of choosing an umpire may consume several days, for both parties must agree to the person selected. The umpire once chosen, the beginning of the end will have been reached. It is to be hoped that the arbitrators will be made on either side to repeat the Harrisburg folly of summoning an interminable number of witnesses, so as to befog the umpire and thus needlessly prolong the adjustment. It is certain that both miners and operators want to get to work in this deadlock, and both parties will be anxious enough to push the business through.

THE INDEPENDENT ACTION AT IVY FORK.

A dispatch from Scranton states that at a meeting of miners, held in Hyde Park, on Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed, with full power to bring about an adjustment, if possible, and to act independent of any previous decisions of the Union.

ROOT OF ALL THE DIFFICULTIES.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says: It is hard to realize that twice as much coal was mined in 1870 as in 1869, the aggregate last year reaching the enormous quantity of 15,849,899 tons. This no doubt exceeded the natural demands of the market; and the root of all the difficulties is to be found in this over production, and in the desire of miners and operators to check the tendency towards ruinously low prices which springs from over production. If all the anthracite coal mines now opened were worked to their full capacity, millowners kept constantly employed, and if the facilities for transportation possessed by the existing coal-carrying railways were all brought into requisition, the product would immensely exceed the demand. Various circumstances, and now especially the high prices paid for coal during a period of temporary and partial scarcity during the war, have fed the master spirits of the coal trade to stimulate this over-production; and at the same time the high prices paid during the war for coal led to such an extravagant increase in the wages of the miners that they have never since been contented with a fair and reasonable recompense for their exertions. In their philosophy the whole question is narrowed down to this simple point: If they can enforce a suspension of operations, and thus create in an artificial scarcity, the price of coal will go up again to the old war prices, and they can once more earn from five to ten dollars per day with comparatively little labor. The great increase in facilities for mining coal, and in sending it to market, however, have increased the difficulties of enforcing this suspension policy; and the present deadlock has only been produced by a resolute and tyrannical combination among the miners favorable to suspension on the one hand, and by a counter-combination on the other among the coal carrying coal companies. Whatever may be the details of the final settlement of this dispute, the object aimed at has been already accomplished—that is, the over-production of the coal districts has been checked, and the increased enhanced prices of coal the public will probably be obliged to foot the huge bill run up by months of idleness among thousands of miners and by the inactivity of coal-carrying railway companies.

At the present day the Wyoming region sends to market nearly half of all the anthracite coal mined in Pennsylvania, the products exceeding those of the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions combined. The wonderful increase of late years in the coal trade in this comparatively new Wyoming district, and the coal troubles have been greatly aggravated by the rapidity and great relative importance and the relative decrease of the importance of the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions. In nearly all the disturbances and strikes of antagonism between labor and capital has exerted an important influence, and increased the difficulties of speedy and reasonable settlements.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether a permanent settlement of any kind will or can be made before a considerable number of failures among the miners, number of mines in operation, etc., is effected by a mutual understanding between all the coal railway companies and coal operators.

OFFICIAL LOOSENESS.

The County Commissioners Astonished—Official Looseness Won't Do.

[From the South Side (Birmingham) Ledger.]

How loosely the County Commissioners have conducted their business as a "license court" is but too plainly indicated by recent developments. The sworn testimony of the attorneys acting for them, in their special efforts to secure the enforcement of the law, have succeeded in demonstrating most clearly that it has been disregarded to an extent which many may have been slow to believe possible in this usually well ordered community. The simple fact that within the last two weeks confirm our observations on the tavern-license business during the political campaign just fought, Judge Stowe thought it his duty to the Commissioners not indicted?" after considering certain irregularities he brought to the attention of the Court. The inquiry is not at all to be wondered at, as it was doubtless prompted by plain evidence of official shortcomings.

What will eventually come of the present agitation, or of the investigation which it seems certain must follow, of coming remarks, but the fact that applicants for tavern license seem to be taken greatly by surprise at the turn affairs have taken, and that many of them are so blind as not to see or appreciate fully the fact that their good friends, the Commissioners have heretofore been, to use an old phrase, "more liberal than the law allows." In their indignation at the change of front by the Court, and intimations of a decidedly damaging character, and the indications are that the Commissioners may yet come before the court in the way indicated by Judge Stowe.

[From the same paper.]

The abuses brought to light by the committee of citizens now engaged in an effort to secure proper observance of the tavern license law are almost incredible. Aside from the frauds and reckless swearing of many of the liquor dealers, there are the open and flagrant violations of the law by the authorities themselves. Among other provisions of the statute are these, that the application shall be made in open court after due notice has been given to the public, and that the applicant shall have at least two years' experience in a tavern for the accommodation of travelers. Of the applications examined in a single day, 33 appear to have been openly rejected by the agency of the committee, and afterward granted privately. One man said he could put up eight beds if necessary, and his application was at once refused. That night the word "refused" was scratched out and the word "granted" interlined. The other cases were similar. Certificates of character were granted on tavern license petitions, and other abuses daily flagrant were manifested. The leaders in this movement do not propose to interfere with any citizens legitimately engaged in the business of hotel keeping; but they are determined to secure the observance of the law, and in carrying out this purpose they are sustained by a strong public sentiment.

Chicago papers note the recent abstraction from the dead-house of a hospital in that city, by a party of roughs, of the body of a young girl who had been burned to death. The impious wretches carried the corpse in its winding sheet to a saloon, tossed it through the door way, and then scampered off. The proprietor recognized some of the party, but no steps were taken to bring them to justice for their inhuman act.

REVOLUTION.

Insurgent Successes Reported.

Versailles Troops Defeated Everywhere.

Insurgent Loss Very Heavy.

Porte Maillot a Complete Wreck

Great Destruction of Property in Paris.

Hostile Nationals Disarmed.

Fighting on the 13th—The Versailles Troops Repulsed—Report of the Delegates Sent to Versailles.

PARIS, April 13.—Asnieres still holds out against Versailles, and the forces who attacked are repulsed. Engagements are in progress at Neuilly. Shells from forts Dumont and Valerien are falling in the Champs Elysees. Cannonading is heard south of the city. The object of the Versailles commander to-day was apparently to reach Asnieres, and thereby relieve a detachment of their troops surrounded by the Communist forces on the island of Grand Jatta.

The Versailles batteries cannonaded the villages of Vevallois, Champeret and Neuilly. There was infantry fighting at all the approaches to the villages. The Communists gave way at eleven o'clock, and General Dombrowski asked for reinforcements, and they were sent forward.

It is announced by to-night's *Communist's Journal* that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed.

Jecker, a noted Franco-Mexican banker, has been arrested.

The Commune has decided to keep Bergeret under arrest and to release Assy.

The report of the delegates from the Party of Conciliation, returned from Versailles, says that M. Thiers refused to discuss the question of the treaty, but was ready to guarantee a continuance of the republic, and to accede to the municipal election in Paris upon a plan to be elaborated by the Assembly. He was also willing to allow the organization of the National Guard of Paris, which should take the place of and exclude the army from the city, but refused to recognize the belligerency of the Commune, or to entertain any negotiations for peace or even for an armistice.

The *Affranchisi*, a newspaper of Paris, announces that the insurgents have made two thousand prisoners at Villiers.

The plate removed in the Bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is being converted into specie.

The Commune, considering the column in the Place Vendome a barbarous monument, a symbol of brute force and false glory, and a negation of fraternity, have ordered its demolition.

The Mot d'Ordre claims that the Nationals now occupy the whole of Neuilly, and that the attack is to be made to-night by the Army of Versailles.

National Guards Disarmed—Only the Red Rag to be Carried.

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT, April 13.—The artillery firing south and west of Paris ceased to-night. Several battalions of the National Guard were disarmed for hostility to the Commune, and their places immediately filled. It has been ordered by the Commune that the red flag only shall be carried by the Nationals, and hoisted over all places occupied by them. All other colors are suppressed. Forts Issy and Vanvres have been supplied with American mitrailleuses.

The Paris and Lyons Railway has been cut.

Versailles Troops Repulsed Everywhere.

LONDON, April 14, 4 P. M.—The Versailles forces have been repulsed everywhere around Paris.

Fort Maillot's Capture—Heavy Losses Very Heavy—The Leaders offer to Sell Out to Versailles.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Times*' special dispatch from Versailles says the arrival of General Fabrice, German administrator, at St. Denis, is consequent upon the receipt of a notification from the Versailles government of its intention to make a supreme effort for the capture of Paris. The Maillotgate is an utter wreck.

A battalion of Nationals from the quarter Saint Georges have refused to go to the ramparts, and carrying their arms, refused to fraternize to do so.

The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Paris, stating that Grousset, communist Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that the Insurgents will be before considerable time in the money market. The proposition of the Messrs' General Council was embraced in the annual report of the Conference. Mrs. Willing, representing this society, was introduced by the Bishop, and addressed the Conference upon the object of the organization, and the plan upon which it works. She disowned, in behalf, any purpose to interfere in the slightest manner with the work of the Missionary Society. Other business of an unimportant nature transpired, when the Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

NEW YORK, April 14.—President Huntington, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, left New York to-day for the western terminus of that road near Guyandotte, to confer with the officers of Western roads about connections, and to locate a bridge, and of company's shops and other works. He will remain at the Ohio terminus about a week.

ACTION ON EASTERN BOUND FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK, April 14.—It is rumored that prices on westward bound freights will be advanced next week.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, April 14.—The special election bill to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Irving was defeated in the Assembly this morning by a Democrat, changing his vote to the negative in order to move a reconsideration.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Republicans held a joint legislative caucus this afternoon and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Legislature, adhering firmly to the position they have already taken, will oppose any final adjournment till all proper and necessary measures are passed.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 14.—The House adjourned this morning until Tuesday afternoon. The Senate agreed to the House resolution for *sine die* adjournment on the 25th of April.

BEN WADE.

His Common Sense in the San Domingo Business.

Gen. Boynton, who went out with the San Domingo Commission, has written for the Cincinnati *Gazette* an account of the part played in the expedition by Ben Wade, one of the Commissioners. He says: So far as the official portion of the party was concerned, he was its brains and practical director. His associates were content to be led by him. It was not an ability, however, that could work on hour after hour with steady purpose and definite plan, holding the work prescribed by the resolution solely in view, and bringing to bear upon it the utmost energy of character with the utmost promptness consistent with such thoroughness as was possible. His common sense in the matter soon caused him to be regarded by all on board the Tennessee as the leading spirit of the Commission, including its numerous Secretaries and its flourishing Pickwick. Unlucky scientific corps! Like the frog about to go to war, he calculated from the start about how long a time, considering the degree of competency which it could expect, and the money and other means which had been placed at their disposal, it would be devoted to the work. Until there were no direct intimations from Washington regarding the time it was expected would be continued, the ship's company, in its speculations, in matters had been fitted out for six weeks only. And so from the first he stood by the work. One eye, each head by the time he regarded as at his disposal, and tried to give a suitable portion to each. Boynton, on the other hand,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

MR. MACKEY, State Treasurer elect, has appointed HON. THOMAS NICHOLSON, of Beaver, Cashier of the Treasury, the position held by him under MR. MACKEY two years ago.

SENATOR SUMNER is said to be preparing a speech in which he proposes to review the foreign policy of the present Secretary of State. We hope MR. SUMNER will not place himself in factious antagonism with the administration on this subject. The friendliness and sympathy exhibited toward him in the San Domingo matter must not be construed to mean that the people will countenance him in fastening a quarrel upon the Executive. The Senator might properly imitate the spirit displayed in the message of Gen. GRANT transmitting to Congress the report of the San Domingo Commissioners.

THERE is said to be a good prospect of an agreement at Harrisburg on an Apportionment bill, which, in the coming week, will relieve the Legislature from the dead-lock which has for weeks stopped all business. There is a manifest necessity for fairness and liberality on both sides; and we should be sorry to believe that the Committee having the question in charge were unable to arrange a plan that would be so just as to command a majority in both Houses. The Republicans should not permit the failure to district the State to rest upon them. If failure it must be, let it not be till they have done everything that might be expected from fair men.

WE have mentioned the fact that Judge LUDLOW recently committed a Philadelphia juror to prison in default of payment of fine imposed for contempt of court in refusing to serve because a negro was impanneled with him. Alluding to this occurrence a Democratic journal in the interior of this State denounces the Judge as a "Radical excrescence," whereas he is a life-long member of the same party as the editor of the journal which so bitterly assails him. It is curious, and suggestive withal, how invariably a man who sets himself honestly to the carrying out of the law, and in so doing rises above the meanness and baseness of colorphobia, is pelted by Democracy with opprobious epithets. One would almost infer that an act of justice or humanity necessarily made the actor a member of the Republican party. And possibly for the time being it is so.

IN alluding the other day to the recent serenade to Senator MORTON and his speech on that occasion we said it was generally regarded as a movement in favor of General GRANT for the succession, and mentioned the fact that he was present during the proceedings. In the same issue, commenting on the tone of the Republican press relative to the President's San Domingo message, we expressed our gratification that he was placing himself in accord with the sentiment of the people. A contemporary refers to the paragraphs in question, and says "it is refreshing to notice with what coolness the COMMERCIAL sizes and praises the President in the same column;" clenching its strictures with the forcible remark that "it *is* convenient to be on both sides." This is disingenuous, besides being weaker than gruel. The COMMERCIAL is not addicted to the practice of "slurring" any one, high or low. Whenever it has a criticism to offer it makes it in a straightforward and direct way. When we have differed from the President we have made it known in a distinct but respectful and self-respecting manner. The paper in question, however, is evidently afraid to say that its soul is its own, upon any question with which the President is connected. This is not our method. We never yet knew a man—unless intellectually warped—who could not sometimes err, and thereby need cautioning, and sometimes excel in good deeds, thereby merit praise. And a true friend will not be less apt to speak the severe word than the commendatory phrase. Nor will this honesty have the appearance of being "on both sides," save to those who, whether from incompetency or otherwise, are upon no true side at all.

EXPLORING THE FUTURE.

An exploring expedition, under the direction of the United States Engineer Department, is about to start for the examination of those portions of our western territory lying South of the Central Pacific Railroad, embracing portions of Eastern Nevada and Arizona, sections of Southeastern California and Western Utah, and the lower canons of the Colorado. The objects of the expedition are to ascertain the physical features of the country, the influence of climate, character and kind of vegetation, probable value for grazing and agricultural purposes, relative proportions of woodland, water, and other qualities which affect its desirability for the settler, and to ascertain the facilities which exist for the construction of common roads and railroads to meet the wants of future immigration and travel. Connected with these various objects there are, of course, certain projects and investigations of a military character, but the main design of the expedition is for the purposes of general usefulness indicated above.

This contemplated exploration of our great Western interior, unpretending as it is, is of infinitely greater practical importance than a dozen ventures of the much-landed San Domingo expedition, and is far more creditable to the good sense of the country than that foolish earth-hunger which is intent on annexing the North and South poles, while yet the immeasurable home spaces and opportunities with which a bountiful Providence has dowered us are suffered to lie neglected at our very feet. It is exceedingly questionable whether we want San Domingo as a winter sanitarium, or Alaska as a place of summer resort; but if these are not the grounds upon which the one purchase has been made and the other so strennously urged, it is difficult to discover what the reasons are, since the claim of their political importance is palpably absurd. The reports and census returns recently obtained by the Government from official sources respecting Mr. SEWARD'S polar paradise show that, including the interest at six per cent. on the sum disbursed to Russia for its acquisition, the rental which we pay for the privilege of owning that pleasant iceberg amounts to the snug little total of over one million two hundred thousand dollars a year, while the annual products of the model farm are about thirty-six thousand dollars. The magnificent stories regarding the fur, fish, lumber, gold, copper and coal resources, turn out to be pure fictions of the imagination; the chief crop appears to be that of Indians, but even those are of the poorest and most useless order; so that, upon the whole, the investment may be set down as a ludicrous illustration of what American enterprise can sometimes accomplish.

Our tropical aspirations would seem to be of a similar character. Senator MORRILL has shown that the owner of a California garden patch would feel hurt should a casual visitor not consume or carry away with him fruit to a greater value than our whole year's importation from San Domingo, and that its lumber business is often eclipsed by individual backwoodsmen in our own forests; while its advantages as a hospital may be inferred from the statistics of English, French and Spanish occupancy—England losing 35,000 men in four years, France 24,000 men in one year, and Spain 28,000 in four years; the large majority of these deaths being caused by fevers and other maladies arising from the pernicious climate; facts which would seem to indicate that, at least so far as European races are concerned, it deserves rather to be denominated a grave yard than to be termed a *sanitarium*.

The truth is that our proper development is neither toward the frigid nor torrid zones, but within the circle of the temperate regions. Our natural lines of expansion are longitudinal rather than latitudinal. "Westward the star of empire takes its way." The portion of mankind most advanced in civilization will be found to be included between the thirty-fifth and forty-fifth parallels. Doubtless the time will come when, in obedience to a higher development, the people of the temperate belts will enter into newer and broader relations with the inhabitants of the Southern and Northern zones. If the capacities and resources alike of the warm and cold climes are at present little known and understood, it is because the necessity for such investigation has not yet arisen, and the nervous energy and skill active in agriculture, mechanic arts and intellectual researches can be at present more fitly and profitably employed in developing the areas now occupied. But we are not yet ready either for ascent toward the pole or descent toward the equator.

In the case of San Domingo, however, it remains to be said that, while the reasons which have as yet been made public in favor of its acquisition by the United States at this time are, in our judgment, insufficient and unconvincing, it is not impossible that the development of future events may invest that country with a value not at all to be measured by its agricultural capacities or its latent resources of commerce. The time has been when the barren rock of Gibraltar was of vaster consequence to England than her richest Indian colonies. Should any reasons of a character which affect our national integrity and honor exist to render its annexation necessary or desirable, a new complexion will be put upon the whole matter, and the people will be as anxious for its acquisition as they now appear to be opposed to it. But, in the absence of such considerations, we put the importance of the contemplated modest exploring expedition in the front, and the San Domingo report in the rear. Bananas are toothsome enough, but our civilization is best represented by the plough, the forge, the shovel and the hammer.

New Book of Poetry.

The poets are the true oracles of humanity. Amid all the varying intellectual tastes and desires of a civilized and cultured people, the love of poetry remains intact and unimpaired. We all have thoughts and feelings "that wander through eternity," but it is only the few who are dowered with the divine faculty of giving them an utterance and a tongue. Hence the perennial greenness of the laurels which crown the world's true singers. Among the latest contributions to the demands of this high æsthetic necessity is "The Library of Poetry and Song," a compilation of the best selections from the greatest authors, with a critical introductory essay by our own venerable poet, William Cullen Bryant. The book has been prepared with the aim of gathering into a single volume the largest practicable compilation of the choicest poems of the English language, making it as nearly as possible the most complete general collection of poetry yet published. The volume is handsomely printed with red border lines, and contains 789 double-column pages. Its mechanical features are really excellent, but its chief merits lie in the taste and wisdom of its selections. There are over fifteen hundred poems by more than four hundred authors, from Chaucer and Spenser down to the present day. It is sold only by subscription, the agent for Pittsburgh being a resident lady, Mrs. Smith, who purposes to wait upon our citizens with specimen copies.

WHAT a precious specimen of an "honorable" lawgiver is ex-Congressman Conner, of Texas, a Democratic carpet-bagger from the North. This incarnation of the virtues inculcated in the sermon on the Mount made a political speech in Houston on the 4th instant, in which he advised his audience, if Governor Davis "sent his myrmidons to oppress any one of them, take his property and insult his family to meet him on the threshold, rifle in hand, for martial law was proclaimed, by that very proclamation the laws were suspended, and there no laws to punish crimes, for crime was only an infraction of the laws thus suspended." That is, if the excesses of Mr. Conner's late constituents should render it necessary to invoke the military arm of the Executive for the maintenance of law and order, they were to indulge in their cut-throat amusements on an enlarged scale. If Governor Davis should attempt to punish them for the commission of one crime, they were to perpetrate a hundred to prevent him from carrying out his purpose. Quite naturally the account proceeds to state that at the conclusion of the speech there were loud cheers and calls for "Dixie" from the band, which was played amid great enthusiasm. We suspect Conner to be a candidate for election to some fat office, on the next Democratic ticket. What have the Northern journals of that party to say to inflammatory and incendiary speeches like this?

IT is stated that the Joint Rich Commission, which has now been in session over five weeks, expects to conclude its labors and submit its propositions to the Senate by the first of May. It is difficult to tell what has been accomplished by the Commission. The expected basis of agreement hardly appears to reach the questions at issue between the two countries, further than to establish certain general principles of national law which shall render the depredations of future *Alabamas* impossible. Neither the United States nor England appears to be ready to admit in part the claims asserted out of their complexion. Even with respect to the principles upon which agreement is sought there appears to be considerable perplexity. The English Commissioners have requested the representatives of the United States to draft the project of a neutrality treaty covering our demands; but they do not appear to take to this suggestion kindly, since a rule once laid down will be sure to work both ways, and bind ourselves not less than England to a stricter observance of neutrality. When this agreement is reached, it is thought that the Alabama claims and Fenian claims will closely resemble each other, while the operation of the same principle will be likely to give vitality to the Kingdom of Canada. The proceedings drag along slowly and gingerly, therefore. The Commissioners have got the log of the difficulty between them, now at set of cross-cut sawyers; but each is afraid to pull his best for fear lest the trunk should roll over on his own side.

WE have always as a goodly number of "National Translations of Many Voices," some of them in Congress and others out. But perhaps the best imitation of their crazy drift is afforded by a seven by nine sheet, entitled as above, published at Salem, New Jersey, by a lunatic so utterly far gone that an ordinary idiot is a Bacon in comparison to him. When we say that it is as lack-lustrous as if Mr. Woodhull and George Francis Train had poured into it the emitted quintessence of their best inspiration, Noble idea may be formed of its character. It is the very apotheosis of gibbering insanity. We should George and the Madam each to decline the expected Presidential nomination in favor of this yet more sublime ass.

IN the Senate debate on the Ku-Klux bill, a few days ago, Senator AMES made an excellent hit at Frank Blair, by stating that 'his tongue seemed to be his profession.' This was a good point, and the democratic party ought to thank Senator AMES, for it really stands in danger of being slain by the Senator from Missouri, after the manner of the slaughter of the Philistines by Sampson. It would be a splendid thing for that party could Blair's flashes of eloquence be now succeeded by a fash of silence, to last until after the Presidential election.

THE Pennsylvania Reserve Corps will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 16th. An oration will be delivered by Gen. Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county. A banquet will also be given in the afternoon, and a grand reunion hall in the evening. A cordial invitation is extended to members of the old division throughout the State to be present on the occasion, and delegations intending to participate in the celebration are requested to report in advance to Col. John H. Taggart, at Philadelphia.

ANIMATION was imparted to operators in Wall street by the passage by the Senate of the Sherman resolution proposing a repeal of taxes, save for the support of the Government. On the subject, save the *Herald*, "the hundred millions taken yearly from the profits of the people now will, when left with them, produce at least ten millions annually and expand their capacity for producing more and more, until in ten years the national debt will be only a small fraction of the real wealth of the country."

THE prospect for fruit of all kinds in Delaware, it is said, were never fairer than now, particularly as regards peaches. The drought of last autumn was favorable, causing the new wood to mature, thus holding the young fruit more securely. A plentiful crop is anticipated. The strawberry fields also give promise of an abundant harvest, and the demand for plants to set has been greater in Lower Delaware than for many years past.

WE see it stated that a man in Michigan recently swapped his horse for a wife. Now we should like to know whether that horse were blind, or baulky, or spavined, or afflicted with the glanders, or what was the matter with it that its owner fooled it away in so reckless a manner?

THE New York *Tribune* calls Garrett Davis "a grasshopper." What have the grasshoppers been doing to Horace that he should malign them in such a heartless fashion? They do observe silence, at intervals.

DARWIN is said to be of the opinion that man is the direct descendant of the fish. We don't wonder that he entertains this view, which is by no means *fin*-ical or affected when one takes into consideration the *scaly* practices of the race.

"PAGANINI was laden with diamonds from the crowned heads of Europe for his musical talents." Very likely. And there are a number of pagan vitrioles among the crowned heads of Europe without any talents at all, musical or otherwise.

A Judge Sentencing an Old Schoolmate to be Hanged.

(From the Memphis Sun's Account of the Sentencing of the Cuba Murderers.)

Judge Flippin then spoke as follows: "Samuel H. Poston, this is one of the saddest eras in my life. Our parents and their children knew each other. We grew up together, went to the same school, the same church, and played on hill and in valley the same innocent games in boyhood. Years have passed since then. Our roads in life have diverged. You now stand convicted of a great, a capital crime, and I, as the minister of the law, have imposed upon me the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence of death. Were it optional with me, my official duties, I would that this cup could pass from me. But I can not shrink from the performance of this sad official requirement; and must not, and will not, in the future, though other victims may fall, to avenge a violated law. (The Judge then pronounced the sentence that the culprit be hanged, &c.) When Poston was called, both the Judge and Poston were very much moved. Poston shook like an aspen leaf, and had to grasp a chair for support. At the conclusion of the sentence Judge Flippin was in tears, as was also nearly all the large crowd there. It was a most affecting scene, and will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. It was a surprise to all to know the relation that had existed in early childhood between Judge Flippin and Poston, and it must have indeed been a sad thing for Judge Flippin to consign to death the playmate of his early boyhood days.

No indications appear as yet of the willingness of the foreigner to change his six per cents. into fives of the new stock, and it will probably be longer than the time remaining of General Grant's first term before they will do so. When the information first reached the Rothschilds in London that they had been selected as financial agents, in some dismay lest the situation should expose them to sudden and heavy drafts they telegraphed here to inquire what the terms were, and referred to the Barings for answer, who were better posted. The complaint that they have not aided the loan derives no force from any consent they had given, and inasmuch as they are supposed to make two or three per cent. on the negotiation of the Russian loan, and can only make less than a half per cent. on ours, they could scarcely be expected to throw their vast energies into the scheme of Mr. Boutwell. The only fakers in the United States have been the national banks, which have an obvious interest in being secure in their banking franchise, which might be perilled if they omitted to take it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Massachusetts towns are voting sums of money for observing Memorial Day. Newton has appropriated $500 for this object, Waltham $300, Woburn $250, Saugus $200 and Dedham $150.

The rush of miners to the mines in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City continues. About forty tons of bullion are sent from there daily, besides about twenty car loads of ore for reduction at other points. There has been a great deal of snow in the mountains, and it has not melted away sufficiently yet to work to advantage.

Shad are reported to be scarce in the Delaware Bay and river, and the prospects of the season, it is represented, are not flattering. Rock fish, it is said, are also scarce. Complaints are made against the shore net-fishermen of New Jersey, who, it is alleged, after the conclusion of the shad season, fit up "summer nets" to catch rock and perch. These nets having small meshes, also bring ashore in July and August, and destroy large quantities of shad less than five inches in length. It is argued that the season for fishing with gill and shore nets should not be prolonged after the beginning of June in every year.

Ritualism has received a check in Philadelphia by the election of Low Church vestries at the recent parish meetings of Episcopal Churches.

The remains of John C. Calhoun, the great Carolinian statesman, were reinterred, at Charleston, on the 8th, in the vault in St. Phillips's churchyard, from which they had been removed shortly before the occupation of the city by the Federal troops. The remains were entombed in the presence of the rector, assistant rector, the vestry and wardens of the church.

In Louisville there exists a mania for hunting hidden treasure. An old German, having been assured by fortune-tellers and clairvoyants that he is to become very rich by finding a lot of treasure, is laboriously digging over the whole of his lot, which is of considerable size. One of the shrewdest business men, having had assurances that on his farm there is a heap of buried coin, has spent much time and money in a bootless search, and is still sanguine that by and by he will find the treasure. In a third case of this kind, two gentlemen of intelligence had such faith in predictions and revelations of buried treasure that a fortnight ago, they actually traveled from Louisville over two hundred miles and ransacked six graveyards in a vain search. They returned fully satisfied with their wild-goose chase.

The question of artesian wells for the supply of water for culinary purposes seems to have been pretty definitely settled before the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Prof. Delafontaine, the noted chemist, announced at a recent meeting that he had made a careful and thorough analysis of the water of the artesian wells of Chicago, and that it contains from forty to eighty-two grains of solid matter to the gallon. His conclusion was, that none of them are producing water which is fit for general use. The President of the Association, Col. Foster, demonstrated that deep-seated water is not the best, while surface water is far better adapted to potable and culinary purposes.

During the past year, Chicago lost by fires about two and a half millions of dollars. This amount was covered by insurance to the tune of $264,000. It would therefore seem proper to say, that within the past twelve months, Chicago has lost a quarter of a million by fires, while the insurance companies have lost two millions of dollars.

In Syracuse, New York, strikes are the order of the day. The saltmen, the cigarmakers, the St. Crispins and the tailors are all on the strike, the St. Crispins because some of the employers had discharged a number of girls who had organized a society of Female St. Crispins, and the tailors from dissatisfaction at the price paid for making the Derby sack coat. The saltmen struck against the attempt to reduce wages.

Indications come from every hand that the coming base ball season will be the most brilliant one we have had in a long time.

If President Grant is not again to be a candidate the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* urges that Hon. James F. Wilson should be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and says that the fact that he does not seek the office, or any other, better proves his fitness for it.

PERSONAL.

Boston has snubbed Colonel Fisk. He addressed the Mayor a letter on the subject of the proposed visit of "my regiment" to that city, in June, and asking that the customary hospitality be extended. The communication was laid on the table.

Mr. MacKaye whose lectures at Boston have attracted much attention, reduces "the science of dramatic expression" to a very fine thing. He declares that the mouth is capable of precisely 2,187 expressions and the eye of 729.

James Redpath gives notice that Mrs. Brown, the widow of Captain John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, now living in Humboldt County, Cal., is in destitute circumstances, and that her friends have begun a subscription for her benefit. Mr. Redpath and Wendell Phillipps, of Boston, will receive and transmit any money that may be contributed.

Twenty years ago Leland Stanford arrived in California with "only one shirt to his back." He began by managing always to retain a situation, and close attention to business, he has contrived to accumulate a little of $10,000,000.

Miss Fanny Butler, daughter of Pierce Butler and Fanny Kemble, and inheritor of her father's rich rice plantation in South Carolina—the working of the negroes on which, by the way, was one of the causes of her parents' separation—is reported as going over to London, next month, to see her mother and marry an Englishman, "the Honorable Mr. Leigh."

The London *Standard* says of Madam Parepa-Rosa: "This distinguished vocalist (lately returned from America after a most successful tour) was present on the 29th ult. at Windsor Castle, in the Royal Chapel, at the late Royal marriage, in consequence of physician's advice to abstain from the exercise of her professional duties for some months. Madame Parepa relinquished her engagement for the present at the Royal Italian Opera. We have much pleasure to believe that her illness is serious, or likely to interfere with her plans for an American campaign.

Victoria C. Woodhull recently lectured for the Political Club at Syracuse, and refused compensation. "What do I want with money?" said she, "I make $100,000 per month out of my business." She further stated that she often spoke for love per month in spreading her sentiments on female suffrage.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

A Man Nearly Torn to Pieces by a Jackass.

(From the McArthur (Ohio) Record, March 23.)

Charles Brown, Sr., a gentleman aged upwards of sixty years, and well known throughout this section of the State as one of our leading citizens, came very near losing his life last Sunday by a jack belonging to Edmund Wort. Mr. Brown had called at Mr. Wolf's house, and not finding him at home, started across a field after him. On the way over he stopped at a pair of bars to look at a jack which was grazing in an adjoining field. The animal had been somewhat of a pet, but upon this occasion he exhibited his treacherous disposition by jumping over the bars, knocking Mr. Brown down in his tracks, seizing him by the chin and throat with his teeth, tearing off a portion of the flesh, nearly baring the windpipe, at the same time falling upon and stamping his breast with his knees. Mr. Brown kept his presence of mind, caught the animal by the nostrils and choked him off, but he renewed the attack immediately, biting and mangling the lower portion of the left arm and hand in a terrible manner. Mr. B. choking him off at first and the jack renewing the attack. But he was now bleeding freely, the left arm was powerless, and he was fast losing his power of defense. The unequal contest could have lasted but a moment longer, when luckily Mr. Frank Dowd, who was passing, heard his cries and ran to his assistance, and beat the jack off with a rail which he took from the fence.

After getting the jack off him, Mr. Brown walked a few steps to to the fence, where his strength failed him, and an express was procured which conveyed him to his home, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. He rests as well as could be expected, considering the severity of the attack. Drs. Wolf and Runnells think that there are no internal injuries, and while they do not consider that he is out of danger, they think that he will survive his injuries, with the probability of the loss of the use of his left hand.

The jack is of pure Spanish blood, and has always been a pet, his mother dying when he was but a few days old. He has always been regarded as the most docile and at the same time the most cowardly animal on the place, which makes his owners entirely unable to explain his vicious disposition, as shown in this attack, unless he has been plagued and annoyed by the good-for-nothing boys who run over the hills on Sundays, tearing down fences, tormenting people's stock, and committing every other species of mischief.

Exhaustion.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the dangers that impugn you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

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NEW GOODS!
A LARGE LINE OF
Spring Dress Goods
CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES AS CHEAP AS BEFORE THE WAR.
SPRING SHAWLS,
IN FINE VARIETY.
Black and Brown Velveteens.
We wish also to direct the attention of our Customers and the Trade to the
NOTION DEPARTMENT
of our business. We offer, for the SPRING OF 1871, in addition to our usual Large Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FULL LINES OF
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, Woven Skirts,
Corset Steays, Needles,
Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols,
Suspenders, Gum Webbing, Towels,
Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Skirt Braids, Velvet Ribbons,
Combs, Pins, Hooks and Eyes,
Shoe Laces, Buttons, Wallets, Buttons,
Neck Ties and Bows, Paper Collars, Cuffs,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOW PRICES. Also,
White Goods, Plain Nainsooks,
Striped Nainsooks, Check Nainsooks,
White Pique Pompts, Plaid Piques,
Plain Jaconets,
Tape Checks, Plain Swiss,
Dotted Swiss, Brilliants.

McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bros.' American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.
Brilliantcens, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths.
Black Grenadines and Hernani.
40-Inch Wide Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Mantles.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tambowred Lace Curtains.
Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Alleghany.

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ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF RELIABLE SECURITIES.
Money to Loan
ON STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
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SECOND FLOOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTha

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
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WEAK NERVES.
WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering from Weak Nerves with habitual Constipation. There are very few who have not symptoms of Dyspepsia for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the Nerves, enriching the Circulation, restoring Digestion, giving Strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly thus using tonic and a splendid appetizer; its true grabens be so much, and restores the generative organs and gives action to a normal healthy state. Weak nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. TTha

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The FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Has Removed to its New Building, Corner of
Fifth Ave. and Wood Street.
This Bank, already having a large business, invites Merchants, Bankers and other business people to open accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing, consistent with safe banking.
JAS. LAUGHLIN, President.
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James Prescott & Sons,
Chimney Sweeps,
Attend to Setting Grates, Putting on Chimney Tops and Jobbing Brickwork, and we have also a Magic Cooking Range, the very best in the market, and all work warranted and done promptly. All orders left at Toll House at the Suspension Bridge, or at his residence,
No. 19 Isabella Street, Allegheny City.

SEED POTATOES
LAKE SHORE SEED PEACHBLOW,
Selected for Planting. Price $3 50 per Barrel.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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MILLINERY
Ribbons from No. 1 to 250,
Silks and Satins, all colors,
Artificial Flowers,
Frames, Velvets, &c.
NOTIONS!
Lace Collars,
White Goods,
Hair Coils,
st Easter
WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE OUR
I. ROSENBAUM & CO.,
74 and 76 Market Street,

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Located at Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, five miles from Federal street, Allegheny city, on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.
CALENDAR.
First Term commences Tuesday, May 2d, 3 months.
Second Term commences Monday, Sept. 4th, 3 months.
Third Term commences Monday, Jan'y 8th, 3 months.
TUITION—First and Third Terms—Primary Department, $10 00. Advanced Departments, $15 00.
SECOND TERM—Primary Department, $15 00. Advanced Departments, $20 00.
For particulars, address either of the Principals.
REV. W. C. FALCONER, A. M.
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PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
Academic Duties, after Easter Vacation, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, April 12th.
The Accommodations for Cadets are very complete.
Thorough instruction in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Departments.
Careful attention given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballasting of Ten (10) Sections of the Homer, Cherry Tree and Susquehanna Railroad, will be received until 6 P. M. FRIDAY, April 21st, 1871.
Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Homer, on and after April 20th.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should the interest of the Company require such action.
Proposals to be enclosed in envelopes marked "Proposals," and directed to
C. M. BIRD.
Chief Engineer,
Phillips Mills P. O., Indiana county, Pa.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.
PROPOSALS FOR A
First-Order Iron Lighthouse,
TO BE ERECTED ON
ALLIGATOR REEF, FLORIDA REEFS.
Under Appropriations Therefore of $140,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1871.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock of FRI

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, 1871.

Our local money market is rapidly recovering from its brief spell of moderate stringency. Currency which was so scarce of late is returning in considerable volume from the country and there is already a comfortable supply, which affords great relief to the banks and deposit houses generally. It is expected after the lapse of a brief period, that money here will be in sufficient abundance to meet the demands of all responsible customers. This will stimulate trade and advance our dividend securities higher than ever.

—Yesterday the cable brought the important news that at the regular weekly meeting the discount rate of the Bank of England was reduced to 2½ two and a half per cent. The internal troubles in France have checked the withdrawal of continental capital from London, which sought shelter there when the late war broke out. As long as these troubles continue money is likely to be abundant in London. While the bank rate is now 2½ per cent, we understand that the in open market money can be obtained at 2@2½ per cent.

—Government bonds are firm to-day on a moderate business, and prices show a fractional advance compared with those of yesterday. In Southern State bonds a small business was done at the first call. Tennessees and Missouris were firm, North Carolinas and Louisianas lower 6s strong and new South Carolinas weak. Railroad mortgages were strong. Central Pacific was on the German demand advanced to 97. Union Pacifics were strong, although a fraction lower than yesterday's extreme advance. Since the recent change in the management of this road there has been a growing confidence in its securities, and investors, who very properly looked on them with suspicion before the change, are now taking them freely. This improved feeling has extended to the foreign markets, where, as a consequence, a considerable amount of the bonds are to be placed, as the result of a private negotiation. The Land and the land grants at 77½. The incomes were quoted 74@75.

—The *New York World* says: The disturbed condition of France prevents many Americans from visiting Europe this summer, and large parties have been made up to travel over the Pacific railroads for pleasure this summer. This movement of the pleasure traveling public over the Pacific railroads is likely to add considerably to the receipts of the roads. The discovery of coal and rich iron ore near Elko, Nevada, and the silver mines in the neighborhood of Salt Lake are attracting the attention of capitalists and enterprising speculators, who are forming parties to go out to these regions and inspect for themselves their resources. It is also stated that two of our most enterprising hotel keepers are canvassing the project of building a magnificent hotel in the Rocky Mountains, which would without doubt be well patronized and prove profitable as a place for health, pleasure, and the amusements of the hunter. The Yosemite Valley is already known to many of our citizens, and its attractions will be patronized by numerous visitors this season.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117½	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	112½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	110¾	110¼	110¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		110¼
United States 6s of 1881		116½
United States 5-20s of 1865		113
United States 5-20s of 1864		113
United States 5-20s of 1865		113
United States 5-20s of 1867		117½
United States 10-40s		108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		112½
Union Pacific Railroad		84½
Central Pacific Railroad		96½
Currency Pacifics		115½

—Little has occurred at the New York Stock Exchange to interrupt the upward movement in prices, and although an occasional fluctuation is of course to be expected, we are rewarded of continued success, there seems to be neither heart nor force in the opposition which is vainly invited by the bull cliques. The question of merit or intrinsic value in the stocks dealt in scarcely appears to be considered. Instead of taking into consideration such old fogy notions as real value as a basis for increased market prices, it seems only necessary to give notice that such and such a stock is going up in the way of a puff much to the disgust of the timid bear who has ventured to sell a few hundred shares on the strength of fictitious valuation. In brief, as we have before stated, the market is completely under the control of the operators for higher prices, and there is but little to prevent them from marking up the quotations according to their faith and desires. The conservatives still console themselves with the trite saying that "it is a long lane that has no turn," but they admit the length of this particular lane to be unusual.

—The *Evening Post* says: Whatever may be the views in regard to the desirability of stocks as present prices as an investment, it seems more than probable that higher prices will be reached before the present upward speculation culminates. It is noticeable that some of the stocks in which there is the greatest speculative activity do not pay dividends, and are not likely to for a long time. Outsiders who are disposed to take a venture will do well to avoid these stocks, as when the fall comes these stocks will lack the support of interested parties, while the dividend paying stocks will be protected by the latter. In the low priced miscellaneous shares Mariposa preferred has been the feature, advancing to 71¼. The new party in this stock includes several members of the old pool, under whose management the stock went above 80.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of fluctuating Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 14, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
1, 4, 8	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
No. Scrip	90½	91	90¾	90¾	91	91½
Erie	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Reading	108½	108½	108½	108½	108	108½
Harlem	...	128	...	128	...	...
Mich. Central	...	137	...	...	...	...
Lake Shore	103½	103½	103½	104¼	104¼	104½
Illinois Central	...	142	...	...	...	...
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	117½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
C. & N. W.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
do. pref.	97½	97½	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾
Rock Island	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
St. Paul	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	62¼	62¼
do. pref.	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Ft. W. & Chicago	...	62¼	...	62¼	...	...
do. pref.	...	99	...	99	...	...
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Miss.	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Ohio & Miss. pref.	...	118½	...	118½	...	...
do. pref.	...	...	...	119	...	...
T. H. & I.	...	...	...	100	...	...
C. J. Central	...	...	...	106½	...	...
Cleveland	...	...	...	111	...	...
N. Y. Central	...	...	...	96½	...	...
Pacific Mail	43½	44½	...	44½	44¾	44¾
Quicksilver	...	42	...	42	...	...
Quicksilver pref.	...	52	...	52	...	...
Wells, F. Ex.	...	46	...	46	...	...
American Ex.	...	47	...	47	...	...
U. S. Ex.	...	...	...	47	...	...
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

—The Philadelphia stock market advanced from 1 to 3 per cent. to-day, Pennsylvania stock leading in the rise. It is predicted that it will make 70 to 75 before it halts much.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	65
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
Lehigh Navigation	46½
Catawissa preferred	46½
Little and Allegheny Railroad	59½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118¾
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	54½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, April 14, 1871. }

REMARKS—In the absence of any noticeable changes in the market rulings, we omit extended remarks. However, we cannot let the opportunity pass to state that trade, in all its various ramifications, is fully up to the expectations of the most sanguine. The weather is delightful. Dealers from the rural districts are arriving freely and making liberal investments, feeling they can do as well in Pittsburgh as in Philadelphia or New York. The produce and local markets are abundantly supplied.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice 9 barrel. Common $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl. Receipts light, selling 300 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1 10 @ 1 20, in kegs and tubs at 9@10c ₩ lb.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5½ @ cent., 3¼@4c; common, 4@ 5 cent., 2¾@; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 20@25c ₩ lb; inferior is dull.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@$2 75 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₩ lbl.

BRANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small way $1 ₩ cwt.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₩ lb.

BAGGING—Brown, 2 lb, 30@32c; do, 2 lbs, 32@35c; do, 1½ lbs, 35@37c; 1-lb cuts, 36c; 1½ cuts, 35c.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10@c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices firm and quotations same as yesterday. Plain shoulders, 9c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10@10½c; canvassed do 11c; rioued, sides, 12c; clear do 12c; breakfast bacon, 15@15½c; sugar-cured hams 15@c; canvassed do 16c. Dried beef, 12@13@c. Prime cottle rendered lard, in tierces, 9@9½c; kettle, 10c; hogs, 10@10½c; country 'ard 11@12. Mess pork, $17 00 @ bbl.

CHEESE—Supply light; N.Y. Goshen, 13@13c; 9½; Ohio Goshen, 13c; 11¾@12c; Ohio Factory 13@ 13c; Western Reserve, 12½@12½c ₩ lb. Receipts light.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ₩ bbl at $3 25@3 50; ₩ peck, 90@95c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 ₩ barrel; other varieties of Bell and Late.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 21@22c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 11c; stearine 10@9c ₩ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at $10@16 50 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Louisville hydraulic at $2 00@3 50 ₩ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@3 75 ₩ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, quarters at 2½@4½c; halves 4@6c; mixed lots, 3@4½c. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 8½@9c ₩ lb. These rates were for a good article.

EGGS—We have had sales as low as 12c ₩ dozen, but quote the ruling price for strictly fresh at 14@15c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12c ₩ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales of green feathers No. 1 80c ₩ lb to the trade.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last have increased, being 737 bbls against 447 yesterday. Prices firm and unchanged. National mill, (white wheat) in barrels $8 10; in sacks $7 90. No. 2 spring, $7 50. Superfine amber) in barrels $7 40, in sacks $7 10; "Morning Glory, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 70; Palmetto, in barrels $6 75; in sacks $6 40. No attention to orders for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ₩ bbl, sacks $6 85. Family flour $7 25 ₩ bbl; sacks $7 00.

GRAIN—Receipts have increased since our last report and foot up as follows: 5,509 sacks corn, 589 sacks oats, 259 sacks barley, 521 sacks; wheat, 315 sacks corn, 187 sacks oats, total, 1,324 [illegible]. Prices are unchanged and firm. Wheat, white, $1 56@1 58 per bush—the mills being the principal operators. Oats are steady but not very active; prices unchanged. We are noted sales on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store, 59@60c per bush. Corn is devoid of animation; purchasers are not anxious to invest; sales 2 cars car at 68@69c; 2 cars shelled, 70c—some 72@73c being held for sale. The market firm but not active; the current rates were $1 05@1 06 per bush. Barley dull; prices are entirely too unsettled to make correct quotations.

GROCERIES—This department of trade continues very active, and we are reported a heavy business at the following figures:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¾c; prime 10¾@c; good 9¾@10c; fair, 9@9¾c; Porto Rico—12@ 12½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Refined sugars active at an advance of ¼c; A 12¾c; B 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, hhds, 12½c.

Syrups—Market 2@ 2½c per gallon lower. Silver-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@ 17c; fair 15¾@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; Gunpowder down to 75c; G. B. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 85c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Pimento 9c; Cassia 20c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½; prime to 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $14@19; bale $14@16.

HOPS—Lower; dwindles down to 7@7 6c. Receipts light, firm, and we are reported sales new crop at 22@25c ₩ lb.

HIDES—Green salted hides (all weights) fetch 14¼@14¾c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22c.

HORSES—Regular sales at 2@3¾c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $3 00@3 50 for pearl.

LARD—There is more inquiry, and sales are reported at $2 25 ₩ bbl for Cleveland white, and $1 75 for Eastern.

LIME—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 00@1 10, No. 2 90@ 2 95c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 ₩ gallon.

MILL FEED—We are reported sales choice mill-dlings at $2 00 ₩ cwt; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 20; rye shorts, $1 40; choice middlings, $1 60; No. 1 chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85 per bushel.

ONIONS—Old stock dull and nominal; sets are held firmly at $7 00@8 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—Prices have a downward tendency; sales peach blows at $1 25 ₩ bushel; Jersey sweets firm $5 00 per barrel.

PAPER—The market is very steady at the following quotations: Printing, rag, 15@16c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping straw, 2½@3c; wrapping, manilla, 8@9c.

PEANUTS—There is a good demand and New Tennessees are held by retailers at 8@9c.

PEAS—There is a slightly improved demand, and we are reported sales at $1 75 per bush.

PETROLEUM—Little demand, and prices unchanged; we quote at $6 50 per barrel.

PAINTS—Raising Powders—Sales ¼ cheans $1 50; ½ @ 3 00; ₩ $6 00 per dozen.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Sales of Tennessee at 4½@ per ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the ton.

SEEDS—The lateness of the season has its effects on the demand for seeds, and prices are weak. We quote C overseed $5 00@5 50 ₩ bushel; timothy $6 50 @7 00; flaxseed $2 00@2 25.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, Cuckoo's, 90's; Cragin & Co's, $3 50 per box; Fairbanks olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ lb.

SOAP—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; cal soda 3½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There is a better inquiry, with sales at 9@9½c; country to the trade.

TURNIPS—Dull sale at 50@55c ₩ bushel.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 85. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoop, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoop, $9 00; No. 3, 2 hoop, $8 50. Washboards $2 25.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 25 ₩ gal; old Monongahela whisky $1 50@3 00 ₩ gal., as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, dullness being the prevailing feature. The important question is, when will the oil trade revive? Who can answer?

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates: Spot, 10¾@c; April 10¾c; seller's option to July, 10¾@11c; buyers option till July, 10¾@11c; sellers' option all year, 12½c.

REFINED.

The market was weak, but not lower. Holders are not disposed to make concessions to effect sales. We quote: Spot, 23c; April, 23½c; May, 23½c; June and July, 24½c; last half July, 24¾; June, 24¾c.

SALES.

500 bbls June.....24¾c

[Per Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 14.—The market to-day presented no particular change. Sellers still hold firm and seem confident that better prices await them.

SALES.

2,000 bbls upper road, regular		$4 00
2,000 bbls lower road, gravity		4 00
2,000 bbls lower road, sellers 6 mos		3 95
2,000 bbls lower road, spot		3 95
2,000 bbls Oil City		4 00
12 cars Oil City		3 90
2 cars 60 City, broad gauge		4 00
12 cars Oil City, 47 oil		4 00

On the upper road buyers were offering $3 95, but no oil could be bought at that figure. On the lower road there was very little doing, and prices ranged about as yesterday. The feeling was steady.

PETROLEA, April 14.—At the closing of the market yesterday crude in bulk was stronger at 13½c, with 13¾c bid; 7,500 bbls were sold on private terms. Refined remains very quiet, with prices more or less nominal and unchanged. No quote at 23½c. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls for April at 23½c; 1,500 bbls for May at 23½c, and 1,000 bbls for June at 24½c. Crude oil is more active at steady prices. The sales embrace 9,000 packages, part at 27½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is rather dull, with prices hardly settled; we quote refined at 27½@ 28c. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls for July at 24½c. Special NEW YORK, April 14, 12 M.—The market is dull and quiet. Crude is nominal and quiet. Receivers ask 13¾c. Refined is weaker; we quote at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 11:15 A. M.—Crude 13½@ 13¾c. Refined—April 23¾c asked, May, 23¾@24c; June 24½c; July 24¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, April 14, 3 P. M.—Market quiet with feeling generally weak; crude 13½c; refined, no sales. Refined 23¾c and nominal; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, April 14.—Market firm though very quiet; sales small. Crude 13¾c bid for shipment; 14c asked for buyers' option. Refined—April 23¾c asked, May, 23¾@24c; June 24½c; July 24¾c.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 14.—Market very quiet and dull with prices unchanged.

PETROLEA, April 14.—Market dull at $1 65.

PITTSBURGH, April 14.—Market dull; spot 23½c; May 23¾c; June and July 24½c; July 24¾c. Crude 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, April 14.—Market quiet; spot $3 90 bbl; regular $3 95@4 00 bid, $4 05 asked.

PETROLEA, April 14.—Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; prices remain unchanged.

RENOVILLE, April 14.—Market unchanged; nothing whatever doing.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Hutchinson Refinery	80	Brilliant Oil Works	80
Faber & Co	44	Cosmos Oil Works	930
Lynch & Co	50	Riverside Oil Works	1,120
G. F. Palmer	50		
			2,153

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Fisher Bros to Hutchinson Refinery, 403 barrels.
Lockhart & Co, Free & Co, Oil City Works, 80 barrels.
J. E. Barbour to Faber & Co, 228 barrels.
Miller & Co, Parker's Landing, 200 barrels.
Bates & G to Faber & Co, 219 barrels.
A. Heyward, Little & Co, Titusville, 200 barrels.
Jas. Weller to Riverside Refinery, 80 bbls.
Whitney & Co, Whitney, King & Co, 150 barrels.
Ralston & Waring to Hutchinson Refinery, 363 bbls.
Union Refining & Storing Co to Logan Bros, 331 bbls.

Shipments of Oil by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, April 14, 1871.

Standard Oil Company, 559 bbls refined to Warden Free & Co, Philadelphia.
Montzhimer, K. & Co., 356 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros, 461 bbls refined to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcette, Logan & S., 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co, 200 bbls refined to Tack Brothers Co, Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 156 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Byram & Mills, 53 bbls paraffine to Wiener, agent Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....1,842
Total shipments paraffine for the day, bbls.....58
Total Shipments, bbls.....1,900

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $4 60@4 85; common to good extra $5 00@5 60; good to choice $5 65@6 75; white western extra $6 75@7 25; Ohio common to fair extra $5 00@5 60; good to choice $5 65@7 25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat nearly 1c lower; No. 2 Milwaukee spring $1 05@1 06; red and amber $1 42@1 45@1 46; white $1 45@1 46. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed western, yellow and white 68@69c. Oats dull and drooping; western and Ohio 60@61c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rio 15@16c. Sugar steady; Cuba 8¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum refined 23½c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $19 50@19 75; prime $16 75@17 00; prime mess, nominal. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats heavy; hams 10@11½c; shoulders [illegible]c; middles nominal. Lard steady; spring and summer, kettle dried 11½c. May and June 11¾@12c. Butter dull but unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged at 92@93c. Freights dropping at 11@12c.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Flour dull and declined; sales spring wheat $5 00@5 50. Wheat dull and declined; sales No. 2 spring at $1 09@1 09½; rejected at $1 02½; No. 2 red winter $1 40. Corn dull and declined; sales at 35@36c; No. 2 at 35½@35¾c. Oats firm at 30@30½c. Rye steady at 68@69c. Barley dull at 70@71c; prime nominal. Pork dull and lower; sales at $19 25@19 50. Beef dull; mess $10@11; extra $13@14; No. 1 $8@9; No. 2 $6@7. Prime steam lard 11½@11¾c. Cut meats heavy; hams 10@11½c; shoulders [illegible]c; middles nominal. Lard steady; spring and summer, kettle dried 11½c. May and June 11¾@12c. Butter dull but unchanged. Eggs dull and lower at 12½@13c. Whisky drooping at 91@92c.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—At the closing of the market yesterday crude in bulk was stronger at 13½c, with 13¾c bid; 7,500 bbls were sold on private terms. Refined remains very quiet, with prices more or less nominal and unchanged. No quote at 23½c. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls for April at 23½c; 1,500 bbls for May at 23½c, and 1,000 bbls for June at 24½c. Crude oil is more active at steady prices. The sales embrace 9,000 packages, part at 27½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is rather dull, with prices hardly settled; we quote refined at 27½@ 28c. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls for July at 24½c.

SPECIAL NEW YORK, April 14, 12 M.—The market is dull and quiet. Crude is nominal and quiet. Receivers ask 13¾c. Refined is weaker; we quote at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 11:15 A. M.—Crude 13½@ 13¾c. Refined—April 23¾c asked, May, 23¾@24c; June 24½c; July 24¾c.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000, making 11,900 this week; no change in prices and stock dull and heavy. Sales at 5½@6½c; one choice wether sheep went at 8½c; a car of 83 lbs clipped at 6½c; a car of 90 lbs at 6c.

Hogs—Receipts 800, making 7,800 for the week, and market a shade stronger, or 8½@8¾c for prime.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The cattle market opens very well supplied but superior quality dull; to-day to effect sales a concession of ½c ₩ lb was submitted to. At the close there was a decline of ½c ₩ cwt. Sheep—Demand limited and the market ruled steady. Hogs—Prices are off fully ½@¾c from last week's prices.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Tobacco—sales 168 hhds, logs 29 @30c; leaf 5@6½c; lugs 3@4½c; trash 2@2½c; fine 30@ 36 00. Cotton active, middling held at 13½c. Flour firm; extra family $6 15. Corn—shelled in good demand; sales in sacks at 66c; in bulk 65c. Oats firm; sales 1 car delivered; sacked 55c. Rye quiet and firm; sacked $1 00. Wheat quiet and firm at $1 45@1 50 for red and $1 55@1 60 for white sacked from store. Moss pork dull and declined; round lots could be bought at $19 50@19 75. Bacon dull at 7½@9½c; hams—sugar-cured, 16c; do plain 15c; shoulders 10c; clear sides 12½c; do ribbed 12½c; do clear 13c; do ribbed 13½c for round lots, loose. Lard in good demand for kegs and tierces at 11½@11¾c. Whisky—demand fair and supply light; sales at 86c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Cotton firm; middling 14½c. Flour firm; family $6 30@6 50; fancy $6 75@7 00; extra $6 75@7 00. Corn dull and drooping at 56@57c. Rye steady at $1 05@1 07. Oats firm at 54@56c. Clover seed in good demand and wanted at $7 05. No change in oils or groceries. Provisions unchanged, with very little done, though there is less pressure to sell; the quotations are the same as last send.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Flour dull but unchanged; western family $7 50@8 50. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 57@1 58. Corn—white 55@56c; yellow 58@ 59c. Oats unchanged; No. 1 at 50c. Rye—Maryland and Delaware steady at $1 00. Lake freights firmer. Corn to Buffalo 3c; to Oswego 7c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Flour firm; Ohio and Indiana $7 00@7 75. Wheat steady; red western at $1 60@1 65; amber $1 70@1 75. Corn steady; mixed 70@71c; yellow 72@ 73c. Oats 60@61c. Mess pork drooping at $20 00@20 50. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 92@93½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 14.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan $1 40. No. 2 red Wabash $1 32. No. 2 white Wabash $1 37@1 37½; yellow 58½c. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 1 at 55½c. Michigan Central closed steady at $2 90. Lake freights firmer. Corn to Buffalo 3c; to Oswego 7c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 14.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 $1 31; fancy white $1 36. Oats firm at 46½c. Potatoes 20@30c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmly; No. 1 red winter $1 40. Corn dull and weak. Corn in fair demand and firm; high mixed 62c; low do 61c. Oats dull; sales at 47@48c. Freights dull. Coal—Credo petroleum very dull; nothing doing; refined quiet at 21½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—Cotton quiet; low middling 13½c; stock 5,600 bales. Bacon—clear sides 16c; shoulders 8c; hams, 15c; sugar-cured hams 18½c. Lard 12c. Bulk meats clear ribbed sides 12½c; shoulders 7½c, packed. Corn 67c. Oats 55c. Flour $5@8 50.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Sugar—supply light; prime 9½@10c. Molasses—demand light; prime 67@68c; plantation rebolled 35@45c. Coffee 16@19½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Cotton in fair demand but lower at 14c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton steady at 14½@14¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Cotton steady at 13½@14c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, April 14.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 13½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, April 14.—Cotton quiet at 14½c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JOSEPH K. SMITH and DAVID A. HALL, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that the Court have ordered in the above matter, that a Second General Meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts be held at No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 1st DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL PETTIS, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said District, for the purposes named in the 37th Section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

JOHN W. WILEY, Assignee.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1871.

THE CELEBRATED

Caufield, Jones & Co. and Burt's

FINE

Boots and Gaiters,

ARRIVED.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

Will be Offered at Reduced Prices,

AT NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.

F. A. KONOLD & CO.

TTha

TRY HODGSONS EMBROCATION,

FOR RHEUMATISM.

T. S. HODGSON & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, McKeesport, Pa.

TTha

IRON MARKET.

ST. LOUIS.

April 10.—The receipts of iron ore and pig iron during the week were:

	Ore.	Pig Iron,
	Tons.	Tons.
Iron Mountain Railroad	5,938	260
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	179	270
	6,117	530

We have to report a continued active and firm market for this product, and at all points outside of St. Louis the market seems to be characterized with great strength. Large sales of mill run could be made, but furnace will not sell at quotations. At a full convention of iron and nail manufacturers, held at Pittsburgh on the 5th instant, it which nearly all the rolling mills and nail factories in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky were represented, the price of iron was advanced $5 per pound, and nails $5 per keg. This advance on iron is equal to $5 per ton, in consequence of this advance we look for a further advance on pig iron. We quote closing prices as follows:

Pig Iron—Charcoal.

Malleable	@ ton $60 00@
Hot blast No. 1	34 00@
Hot blast No. 2	32 50@
Surface ore	@ 5 50

Bituminous Coal—Hot Blast.

	At Depot.	At Furnace.
Foundry No. 1	$34 50@	$34 00@
Foundry No. 2	33 00@	32 50@
No. 3 Foundry	31 00@	30 00@
White mottled	29 00@	28 50@

TERMS—Note at four months, or discount at rate of one per cent. per month for cash. Advance prices are for lots under 50 tons; over 50 tons and under 200 tons 50c off; over 200 tons $1 off.—*Journal of Commerce.*

CLEVELAND. April 12.

Scotch Pig	$29 00@30 00	6 mos.
Tuscarawas (soft Foundry)	31 " 38 00@39 00	4 mos.
" " "	31 " 37 00@	4 mos.
Lake Superior Charcoal	1 and 2 39 00@40 00	4 mos.
" "	3, 4 and 5 42 00@43 00	4 mos.
Anthracite Foundry	28 00@29 00	4 mos.
Lake Sup. (Bituminous coal)	31 35 00@36 00	4 mos.
" "	2 and 3 40 00@42 00	4 mos.
Black River Charcoal	1 and 2 40 00@	4 mos.
" "	3, 4 and 5 43 00@	4 mos.
Salisbury (for car wheels)	72 & 3 65 00@60 00	3 mos.

NEW YORK.

April 13—American Pig—Both the supply and demand for American pig seems to be smaller than at our last writings. The market is bare of iron, and any decent demand would advance prices, but in the present state of affairs they are about as last week. The consumption will be greatly curtailed until the end of the coal difficulties, when—especially if cheap coal be secured—a large number of persons now holding off will be in the market to buy, and a temporary advance even above present rates is probable. We quote: No. 1 extra Foundry $34 50; No. 2 $33 50; Gray Forge $31 @32; White and Mottled $29 @30; Charcoal $35.

AMERICAN.

Foundry No. 1	@ ton $35 00@36 00
Foundry No. 2	33 00@34 00
Gray Forge	31 00@32 00
White and mottled	29 00@30 00
Charcoal	40 00@45 00

Scotch pig—As above noted in regard to American, the supply of Scotch pig is small and the demand is light. We note sales of about 800 tons Scotch iron, to arrive, on private terms, and 100 tons Coltness at $35 00. Iron to Glasgow has advanced 3 shillings @ ton within the

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Novel Element in District Politics.

Feminine Raid on the Registering Officers—They Will Test Their Right to Vote in the Courts—The Schenck-Campbell Contested Election Case, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1871.

The Campbell-Schenck Case.

The charges made by those who petitioned for an extension of time for taking evidence in the Schenck-Campbell contested election case, are to the effect that Peter Schwab, a prominent citizen of Hamilton, had carelessly or intentionally stuffed a lot of Campbell votes into a box that was not quite filled during election day. The charge is accompanying the petition state that this mistake of Schwab's was discovered by a second error of the same kind, by which a Democratic candidate for a low office profited, and when this Democratic candidate indicated that he was not pleased himself to learn that it was the same care they had all taken of the boxes when they elected Campbell.

Promoted.

Warren S. Young, of Ohio, has been promoted to Assistant Superintendent of the document room of the House of Representatives.

New Element in District Politics.

The political campaign in the District of Columbia received to-day a new and unique element. It has been known for some time that certain ladies were intending to take the opportunity of the coming election to test the right of their sex to vote under the new territorial organization. At 3 P. M. while the Board was sitting for the registration of voters, a large delegation of ladies appeared at City Hall. The fine leaders were Mrs. Dr. Lockwood and Miss Dr. Mary Walker, and each carried a bouquet for the gallant clerk who should register her. They were followed by Mrs. S. E. Edson, Dr. Caroline Winslow, and the whole array of petitioners. Advancing to the desk of Mr. Crocker, Chief Register, they presented the following petition: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Washington, D. C., believing it to be our solemn duty, a part of the allegiance we owe to our Maker, to our country and to our homes, to exercise the right of the elective franchise, hereby earnestly petition that our names be registered as qualified voters, and our several districts." To this petition were appended some sixty names, many of them of prominent ladies in the District. The list includes Miss Lippincott, better known as Grace Greenwood; Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist; Mrs. Carrie Ketchum, a new lecturer; Miss Bella Smith, artist, and Mrs. Josephine L. Griffing. After presenting the petition to the registering clerk of her district and make formal application to register, the names were taken for reference, but none were registered. Dr. Mary Walker then mounted the stand, and in a short speech vehemently denounced the registers and laws under which they acted, after which the ladies withdrew. The affair creates a decided sensation in the city, as the Board of Registration had already decided adversely upon the application of women for registration, and heretofore that the formal application to-day is made preliminary to entering suit in the courts to test the right of women to register and vote under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

Rights of Colored People in Public Conveyances.

Hon. A. G. Riddle, of this district, has just gained a case in the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond of considerable interest. In 1869 Senators Robinson and Gilbert, of South Carolina, together with two of the State Senate, both colored men, and the present Chief Justice Wood and Rainey, now a member of the House, bought a first class ticket from Charleston through to Washington. After reaching Virginia they were ordered from the cars, were forced into a smoking car, the President of the road refusing to refund the fare paid them. When the case came to trial and the determination to press it vigorously became apparent, the officers of the road immediately offered to refund the money, and the case was compromised. The officers of the road declined to pay the damages claimed, but consented to allow blacks to ride with first class passengers or not, they should in all cases have first class accommodations.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

The House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill, repealing a portion of that proviso of the legislative appropriation bill of last year which takes away from ex-Presidential pardons of all standing in Courts. The action now taken by the House without a single objection provides for fulfilling the promise of the amnesty proclamation, both as to oath and to the graciously to pardons granted under said proclamation of President Lincoln, and to the pardons and persons to abandon the rebellion, and when they did actually abandon it and thereafter kept their obligations to abandon it.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives held a caucus to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Mr. Wood, of New York, in the chair. There was a full attendance. Senator Bayard, Chairman of the Committee on address to the people of the United States, asked for further time in reporting, in view of the pressing legislation. A general discussion on the Senate amendments to the Ku-Klux bill took place, Senators Thurman and Hamilton, of Maryland, supporting Schenck, Kerr, Young and others participating in it. These gentlemen condemned the bill as being made very much worse by the amendments, and favored more and more earnest opposition to the measure on their part. An adjourned meeting of the caucus will take place on Monday night to receive and adopt the address.

HARRISBURG.

The Apportionment—A Basis Agreed Upon by the Conference Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 14, 1871.

The conference on the apportionment adjourned without report until to-morrow morning. The basis of seventeen Republican Senators and fifty-three members, it is said, has been agreed upon.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The vast miners of St. Clair [illegible] work under the superintendence of [illegible], have action in wages was designed by the mine owners. The mines number about thirty, and furnish over ninety per cent. of the coal used in St. Louis harbor and city. The suspension took the owners by surprise, and found them without any stock on hand. The result is, therefore, a famine, and steamers loomed to St. Louis have been telegraphed to supply themselves with coal at other points.

It is stated that the Police Commissioners are determined to suppress gambling houses in St. Louis, and with that view design to prosecute the proprietors of gambling houses twice a week, and fine them so heavily that they will be obliged to abandon the business. The owners of houses rented for gamblers will also be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

There was another severe snow storm along the Valley of the Platte yesterday at and near North Platte Station, so that it was dangerous for man or beast to be away from shelter.

A murder was found yesterday near Grand Island Station, being that of a soldier from Fort Kearney named Michael Foley, who had perished in the storm of Sunday night and Monday last. His body had been robbed when found.

An elderly lady named Mrs. Lloyd, while walking alone in West Madison street, Chicago, last evening, was knocked down and run over by a runaway team of the wheel passing over her forehead. She died in a few minutes. While the unconscious woman was lying in the street in a dying condition, a thief detached from her locket half a pair of shoes, which she had just purchased, and escaped with his plunder.

The colonists from Reading and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, arrived at Atchison, Kansas, yesterday.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued by the Governor General yesterday.

Colonel Whiteley, of the United States secret service, last evening arrested, in New York, George Wendeiken, dealer in counterfeit money, and reported to be the leader of the most expert gang of counterfeiters in America, and who was committed by Commissioner Davenport in default of $25,000 bail.

Thos. M. Cullen, who said he whould rather rot in prison than pay the fine imposed by Judge Ludlow for refusing to serve on a jury with a colored man, has paid the fine and is released. His counsel had attempted to obtain his release by habeas corpus, but Judge Sharswood would not grant the writ on the ground that he had not jurisdiction.

William Bannister, a boy whose friends are unknown, was thrown from a cart while at work on Wednesday, at Southport, Indiana, and instantly killed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CINCINNATI AND CHESAPEAKE ROAD.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—At a meeting of the corporators of the Cincinnati and Chesapeake Railroad, yesterday, it was determined to survey the river line from Portsmouth to this city, with the view of comparing this with the Highland routes.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—River seventeen feet six inches and falling rapidly. Arrived—John H. Grossbeck, New Orleans; Abeona, St. Louis; St. Charles and Arlington, Pittsburgh; Emperor, St. Louis; Spray, Nashville; Major Anderson, Wheeling. Clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—River receding, having fallen three inches, with five feet eight inches in the chute, and seven feet eight inches in the canal. Clear, cool and breezy. Business dull. Arrived—St. Marys, Cincinnati; Grand Lake and barges, New Orleans. Departed—Robert Burns, Cincinnati; St. Marys, New Orleans. Leave to-morrow—Susie Silver, New Orleans; Cincinnati, Tennessee and Cumberland, Nashville; Arkansas river; Emperor, St. Louis; Grand Lake, No. 2, Pittsburgh. The latter left for Cairo with a tow of coal. One of the barges of the N. J. Bigley, sunk at the head of the canal, has been pumped out and moved to the shore. The other two will be afloat in a day or two.

The coal merchants were notified this morning that only barges would be allowed to go through the canal, and the boats at the head of the falls were towed back to Portsmouth Patch.

The falls pilots elected by the City Council last night were: Pilot Varble, W. H. York, G. W. Musselman, Chris. Damman, and F. Stumpf.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 14.—The weather is fair. The river has fallen nine inches. Port list: Arkansas Belle, Cairo and return; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Minnesota, Cincinnati to Memphis; Fayette, Henderson and return; Mary Lamott, Canalton and return; Nightingale, Cincinnati to Arkansas river; Diamond and barges down; Alaska, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Charmer, from Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Louisville and return; Mary Houston, Louisville to New Orleans; Palestine, from Nashville; Mollie Ragsdo, to Nashville; Mollie Ebert, to New Orleans. Business active and receipts and shipments large.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 14.—Port list to-day: Richmond, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Grand Lake, New Orleans to Louisville, 10 P. M.; Glencoe, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 10 P. M.; John Lumsden, Nashville, regular packet, 2 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4 P. M.; Commonwealth, New Orleans, 4 P. M. Arrived, 2 P. M.—River fell two inches. Cloudy; mercury 66 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Arrived—Dubuque, Reed's Landing; St. Johns, Davenport; Alice, Landing; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle and barges, Wheeling; W. S. Hays, Ohio river. Departed—Illinois, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Minnesota, St. Paul; Atlantic and Barges, New Orleans; Tom, Ohio river and barges, Quincy. River risen four and a half feet the last twenty-four hours, and still swelling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Arrived—Mary; mercury 65, with indications of a heavy storm to-night. River falling. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Mary Miller, St. Louis; Cahawba, Arkansas.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Arrived—Belle Lee, St. Louis; MacDonald, Pittsburgh. Departed—Virginia, Louisville.

Missouri River Falling.

OMAHA, April 14.—Missouri river is falling. It has fallen about six feet since the rise of the 2d instant.

REVOLUTION.

Awaiting the Grand Attack.

The Situation Not Materially Changed.

Commune Plundering Public Offices.

Thiers Waiting Till Certain of Success Before Striking.

Special to the Tribune.]

VERSAILLES, April 13.—Thiers is still opposed to acting until certain of success. General Ducrot reports that he has three divisions and six batteries ready for action at Courbevoie's headquarters, which are now at Rambouillet. The Government reports that the Commune has razed the buildings from Rue Beethoven under Trocadero for one kilometre. This is preparatory to placing enormous quantities of gunpowder, connected by wire with torpedoes, have been laid down in many streets. A party of travelers from Versailles to St. Denis were fired upon yesterday.

Desertions from Versailles.

Special to the Tribune.]

PARIS, April 14.—Three hundred deserters from Versailles, principally Mobiles, were brought in from Issy this afternoon. Two thousand persons have applied for passports.

Grassacet announces that the plate seized by the foreign industry has been sent to the mint and melted down.

Fighting Yesterday—Awaiting the Grand Attack—Report of Cluseret.

BEFORE PARIS, April 14, Evening, *via* LONDON, April 15, 2:30 A. M.—There was fighting last night and this morning at Neuilly and Asnieres, but it did not result in appreciably modifying the relative positions of the belligerents. The Versailles forces still occupy the vicinity of the bridge of Neuilly. A detachment which the insurgents are endeavoring to force to recross the same remain on the south side, awaiting for it to await reinforcements. The buildings in the neighborhood of the ramparts are badly damaged, and nearly all the inhabitants have moved away. The situation on the south side of the city is unaltered. All are waiting for the grand attack. Marshal MacMahon is reported to be at Reveille.

Cluseret, in his report to the Commune of the fighting of the 11th, declares that the government troops were so easily repulsed that his men feel great confidence in ultimate success. He declared that the conduct of the National Guards under fire was admirable.

The Communists are plundering public offices of their papers and plate. The latter is sent to the mint. The churches are carefully searched, and all valuables found are seized and will be converted into coin. The Chief of the Secret Police has been arrested.

The Commune has issued a decree trying to enforce its order against the departure of persons without passports. Many women are prevented from leaving the city. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, upwards of 50,000 people have left since the troubles commenced. The supply of milk has ceased. The prices of provisions are rising.

The Approaching Exhibition.

LONDON, April 14.—The Prince of Wales will open the approaching exhibition.

The Disturbances at Odessa Quelled.

LONDON, April 14.—The reports of riotous disturbances in Odessa have been confirmed. The rioting lasted three days, and was only put down at the point of the bayonet. Order has been restored and the city is now quiet.

CUBA.

Several Skirmishes Reported—The Insurgents Effectively Organized for Guerrilla Warfare—Prisoners Executed by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, April 14.—A Spanish column, commanded by Colonel Bonanza, had a severe engagement on the 27th of March, at Los Dewgrass, near the village of Namaugu, with the insurgent forces, commanded by Generals Ignacio Granonte and Julio Janguili. The loss of the former was heavy. Among the dangerously wounded are Captain Lazo and Lieut. Moralez de Rosa. The latter has since died. At a later date the same insurgent forces encountered a Spanish column at El Rayo, under Col. Manager. A sanguinary followed, and heavy losses to both sides resulted. Col. Marino's column engaged 500 insurgents who occupied a strong entrenched position at Maravia and Monte Oscure, and were commanded by General Vicent Garcia. The insurgents were driven from their entrenchments with the loss of twenty-one men. The Spaniards lost eight. The column near Santiago, are [illegible] attacking the [illegible] estates and committing other depredations with impunity. The [illegible] ordered from Santiago is painful. The same admission was made in Week 5, in relation to the [illegible] Espiritu. The *Diario* also says that the rebels relieved of the presence of women, children and old men, who have been sent to the interior, their movements have effected a more systematic organization, for guerrilla warfare, giving much more assurance to the troops and doing them much damage by ambuscades and surprises. Four insurgent prisoners were executed on Saturday afternoon. A recent engagement were immediately executed. Nemesio Guillo, Manuel Tamayo, Carlos and Fernando Zayas, who lately surrendered, are imprisoned at Puerto Principe.

STATE NEWS.

Among the fruits of a police raid on a Harrisburg bawdy house were five members of the Legislature.

Parties from Reading and New York, it is stated, will soon build a furnace in Cumberland Valley, near Centerville.

Philadelphia has 184 miles of street railway, which cost $5,978,324; 733 cars, and 3,990 horses and mules to draw them. The number of passengers carried during 1870 was 55,400,906; the receipts therefrom $4,005,962; expenses, $2,556,505; taxes paid, $100,374. During the year one person was killed and five injured.

Josiah Davis, a well known merchant of Watkins, died very suddenly last Monday evening. He had attended a lecture in the evening, and returned to his home. Not arriving, his wife became alarmed and went to look for him. She found his dead body in a sitting position on the door step of his store.

Mr. L. P. Carnell, of Sylvania, writes as follows to the Bradford *Reporter*, under date of March 27th: "I have a Jacobson Ayrshire cow that gave, from the 5th of this month to the 14th, just four gallons pounds of milk, from which was made 14 pounds and 14 ounces of butter. She was also fed on two or two quarts of corn and oatmeal per day. She had four quarts of turnips per day the four last days of the seven."

On Saturday evening John McCord, Esq., an old and highly respected resident of North East, Erie county, was taken with apoplexy and died the same night.

Danville proposes to build a $50,000 market house.

The lumber trade of Williamsport is unusually A new [illegible] appearance in Oxville paper is about to make its appearance, Daniel O'Neille, to be called the *Josephite*.

The Genius of Liberty, [illegible] editor and proprietor, published at Uniontown, has been [illegible] by Daniel Paul, C. E. Bailey, W. H. Playford [illegible] and Bailey, and Playford, henceforth be under the control of these gentlemen.

A new paper is soon to be started in Jacksonville, Democratic in politics. C. C. Chambers will, it is said, be the editor.

The Cambria Iron Company have been prospecting for iron ore on the farm of G. Bender, in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, and have been pleased enough to [illegible] for [illegible].

On Saturday morning last the hotel premises of Jacob Bauser, [illegible] Lancaster county, was burglariously entered and [illegible] taken: Twelve large demijohns containing [illegible] wine, cherry brandy, bitters, &c.; a 21 gallon cask; whisky; two 14 gallon casks—one containing [illegible] Scheid's Rye Whisky, and the other [illegible] ment saw, a new pint measure, table cloths, &c. The thieves were discovered in a cellar in Lancaster on Saturday evening, and were all arrested and imprisoned. Their names are Levi Anderson and Lee Curtis, both colored, and Curtis is a returned convict from prison. Curtis having but lately served a two and a half years' term for robbing the same man from whom he stole the liquor on Saturday.

The Girard *Cosmopolite* has an account of an old folks' birthday party given at the residence of Geo. H. Cutler, Esq., of that place, one day last week, the occasion being the seventieth birthday of that gentleman's venerable mother, Martha Cutler, widow of Nathan Cutler. There were present thirteen persons, whose ages aggregated three hundred and thirty years, an average of seventy-one and a half years.

Somebody very much annoyed James Sweeny, of Butler county, by playing ghostly pranks, and Mr. S. fixed up a spring gun for the ghost's benefit. John Sweeny, a boy living in the house, and when his ghostship put in an appearance went out to see the fun. Unfortunately for Alstead, he ran against the string attached to the lock of the gun, and received the full contents of the weapon in his back. He was painfully but not dangerously wounded.

Bishop Kip, in the *Overland Monthly* for April, in some "Recollections of Timothy Pickering," an eminent statesman of Washington's time and a member of his Cabinet, relates a remarkable prediction made by him when he was but a boy. Mr. Pickering lived for a time in Pennsylvania, and upon returning to Massachusetts was asked how he liked the former place. "Very much, he said, "as far as soil and climate are concerned. But I was glad to get out of it. A civil war with the South one day is inevitable, and I did not wish to leave my descendants so near the border line."

The "Marietta Casting, Hollow Ware and Enameling Company" has been permanently organized, and work on the buildings will be commenced immediately.

Philadelphia entertained 9,940 paupers at her almshouse last year, at a cost of $415,761.

A Bible son of Solomon Brown, of New Oxford, Adams county, upset a bucket of boiling water over his body a few days ago, and was scalded to death.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SEIGE OF PARIS.

A Romance of the Tombs—Nine Years Betrothed.

(From the New York Standard.)

An interesting couple, named Francis Freis and Elise Eugenie Hemlin, presented themselves before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, for the purpose of being joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, which the Justice very cheerfully performed. The bridegroom first met the bride in Paris nine years since, and as he was about to emigrate to America, they exchanged vows, and the faithful promised to meet again. He in turn and marry her in the year 1870. He reached New York safely, but the Franco-Prussian war raging in the city, and the couple found it impossible either to leave it or find any one to perform the marriage; all was confusion and excitement, in which priest as well as laymen were involved. They witnessed inexpressible sanguinary scenes in the streets of Paris, but after the most desperate efforts finally succeeded in getting out of the city, and embarked for New York, where, it is hoped, their married life may be peaceful and happy.

MADMAN'S FREAK.

Chokes His Mother to Death, Buries Her Body, and Then Fires the Premises.

Moses S. Terwilliger, residing with his family in the town of Shawangunk, N. Y., on the night of the 6th of last week, arose soon after retiring, went to his mother's bedside and, putting his arm around her neck, choked her to death. He then carried the body into the cellar, covered it with a blanket, and returned to bed. On Sunday morning, after preparing his breakfast, he set fire to the barn, which was totally consumed. The sparks in the meantime communicated to the house, and that too began to burn. This was about eleven o'clock A. M., and the fire attracted the attention of some persons on their way to church. They at once proceeded to the scene, and attempted to enter the house, but the door was locked. Terwilliger was inside, and responding to their call, told them they could not enter. They then broke in the door, and were about entering the house when Terwilliger knocked one of them down. He was soon secured, however. At first he refused to tell where his mother was, but finally said if they would let him up he would show them. They did so. They attended to the cellar, where the body lay. Terwilliger again attacked them. He was once more overpowered, and he and the body of the murdered woman carried out just as the roof of the building fell in. Terwilliger is fifty-seven years of age, and has been crazy for some time. The murdered woman was about eighty-three years of age.

Pearl & Dowe's woolen factory at Burlington, Vt., was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss $15,000; insurance $7,500.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rough Goods, Hays, Bennets, &c.—Jos. Horne & Co.
Flour, Teas and Coffees.—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Proposals for Steel and Coal.—Edward A. Wright.
New Books.—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Situation Wanted—Driver, Commercial office.
Situation Wanted.—Box 17, Commercial office.
Watches and Jewelry.—S. M. Oyer.
Plymouth Congregational Church.—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
First Methodist Church.—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
Universalist Church.—Rev. W. N. Van De Mark.
Meeting.—Presbyterian Churches.
Store Wanted.—Enterprise, Commercial office.
Situation Wanted.—J. H. Lemmel.
Boarding.—151 Fourth avenue.
Agents Wanted.—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Partner Wanted.—A. J. Hay, this office.
Chimneys.—R. F. Breed & Co.
Agent Wanted.—Room 57, Robinson House.
Lots for Sale.—D. S. Williams.
Farm for Sale.—John Mayan.
Notice.—John A. Sargeant.
Steel Works at Auction.—A. McIlwaine.
Wood Sawing Machines.—John Biggert & Son.
French Veal.—R. E. Breed & Co.
Looking Glasses, &c.—Reed, Murray & Fawcett.
Residence for Sale.—C. H. Love.
Carriages.—McKelvy & Co.
Trustee's Sale.—A. McIlwaine.
Church Organs.—S. Hamilton & Co.
China Fishing.—R. E. Breed & Co.
Rising Sun Stove Polish.
Organs.—S. Hamilton & Co.
Sunny Side Tobacco.—Wetman & Bro.
Masonic Hall.—For 19th, M. Macallister, April 17.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House.—Holy.
Masonic Hall.—Wood's Minstrel Girl Combination.
Opera House.—Hawk, the Highwayman.
For Rheumatism.—Hodgson's Embrocation.
School Books, Blank Books, &c.—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Houses for Sale.—H. Lees.
Asthma Remedy.—Jonas Whitcomb.
Carriages.—A. Bell & Co.
Commission Merchant.—R. W. McConnell.
Arnold's Wood Top Plaid.—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Residence for Rent.—C. H. Love.
Bowie's Tropical Fluid.—Dodge & Brother.
For Rheumatism.—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Information Wanted.—Shelton Rose.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
For Rheumatism.—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Cream Ale.—Pier, Dunnels & Co.
Twig and Machine Brakes.—T. J. Bender & Co.
Rheumatic Remedy.—Hodgson's Embrocation.
House for Rent.—H. Lees.
Steam Pumps for Sale.—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Teas, Teas, Teas.—Wm. S. Bye.
Lodgers Wanted.—181 First avenue.
Safe—Bedor Bedding Works, 146 Courtland street, New York.
Amberg's Holder and File Bigler.—Myers, Schoyer & Co.
Lace Curtains and Shades.—E. Edmundson & Son.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.

THE FORRESTER THAT IS WANTED.

An Instance of His Remarkable Character.

Forrester, the suspected Nathan murderer, continues to sustain his reputation as the "best biter in the world." The following is the story of his daring is related: "A few months since a number of his friends were confined in one of the stoutest jails in New York State. The crime which they were in for was certain to give each a long sentence; and their friends used every exertion to get them out, without avail, until Forrester took the matter in hand. One dark night he went to the jail, and, climbing over a twelve-foot outer wall, got to the outside door, and, picking the lock of it with a tool used for that purpose, he passed into another door, which he found the turnkey lying on a cot asleep. Going up to him, Forrester, with the ability characterized the keys from his belt, and proceeding directly to the cell, unlocked and released his friends. There were three in number—all making their escape without being seen. In this manner getting his friends out, Forrester locked the cell doors, and going back to where the jailer was lying, coolly replaced the keys in his belt, and passed out through the same door, locked it with the same instrument with which he had effected an entrance. Many other instances of his daring are related, but this will give an idea of the kind of a man he is—one who takes desperate chances and generally comes through successful.

REMARKABLE CASE.

Insanity Cured by a Surgical Operation.

(From the Richmond Enquirer.)

Some months ago a colored man named Tyler was brought to the Central Lunatic Asylum suffering from insanity of the most furious and dangerous character, resulting from the kick of a horse, which crushed the skull and pushed down a large piece of bone upon the brain. His condition required the severest restraint, and it was found necessary to confine him to a close cell and to keep him in handcuffs, and even then he was dangerous to his keepers and attendants. Dr. Conrad, the superintendent, then called the attention of Dr. Hunter McGuire to the case, and Dr. McG., after an examination, determined upon trephining the bone of the brain, which was pressing upon and into the brain. The operation was successfully performed, and a piece two and half inches long and one inch wide was removed. This was three months ago, and though the patient had been constantly having epileptic fits, and has many as three or four per day, he has wholly recovered from insanity. There is now no trouble with his mind. His mind is considerably enfeebled, its power is fast returning, and his memory is improving. The operation, has cured up, and the man is walking about the asylum grounds. His appetite is good and sound. He has no recollection what has occurred during the seven years—the period of his insanity being an entire blank in his memory. He is now exceedingly interesting one to surgeons and physiologists, and the cure—for it is now pronounced by them to be a cure—is one of the most remarkable ones on record.

In consequence of the "Labor movement" in England, large manufacturers are said to have closed their establishments and discharged their hands, while labor is abundant and wages settled. Large quantities of iron work, of which English manufacturers lately enjoyed a monopoly, are now imported from the Continent. The committee of a new hospital, now building in Edinburgh, it is said, compelled to close a contract with a firm in Norway for the entire woodwork of the building, for the reason that no responsible building firm there would send in proposals, owing to the disturbed condition of the labor market and the absence of any fixed standard of wages. A large iron bridge, now erected in one of the most important coal and iron districts of England, was taken from Belgium, and the street cars now running in London were built in Copenhagen. Such a condition of affairs could only have been brought about by the suicidal policy of the trade unions and workingmen's associations, which, working through strikes and disturbance, the settlement of questions which should have been left to adjust themselves by natural means.

CITY MATTERS.

Dr. McCosh's Lecture.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh's lecture on Religion and Modern Science, delivered last night before the Mercantile Library Association, was such an intellectual treat as the published works and established reputation of the speaker warranted his hearers to expect. As many of our readers know, to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, Dr. McCosh is widely recognized by competent judges as standing in the same intellectual rank with such men as John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, and other leaders of European thought. The personal acquaintance of the *Westminster Review* regarding him is doubtless the highest compliment he could receive. He does not, however, an orthodox man, who has steadily devoted the energies of his powerful mind to the vindication of the Christian religion upon which its greatness and civilization of Christendom depend. Though dealing with the highest subject on which words, his evident mastery of the subject of discussion, his clear and cogent [illegible] style and absence of assuming [illegible] in his [illegible] addresses, unite to produce upon the listener the young [illegible] orator, or rather an impression that he possesses the [illegible] of oratory. It would be a course of last night to make [illegible] justice to the dialogue of connected ideas, [illegible] difficult in themselves. It is perhaps sufficiently clear that the old and [illegible] is not going to perish even though for the existence of God has not been [illegible] by the struggling [illegible] investigations of modern science; that neither the conservation of energy nor evolution [illegible] puts rid of the necessity of a Creator, or destroys the evidence of his existence. With respect to the theory of Darwin Dr. McCosh [illegible] hear the theory whether true or not, its truth has not yet been established. He [illegible] rejected by some of the most competent [illegible] and lacks the [illegible] of being a probable practical [illegible] hypothesis. The debate [illegible] will be resumed this evening, and [illegible] are [illegible] powerfully set forth. Some demonstrations of both sides were received with the [illegible] of this morning's [illegible] with moral phenomena familiar to all was pointed out. Dr. McCosh incidentally made the interesting announcement that an examination by him of Darwin's lately published book on the Descent of Man was completed a few days ago, and is now in the hands of the printer, to be given to the public in two or three weeks.

Severe Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, at three and a half o'clock, August Fuhs, an employee in the steel works of Reese, Graff & Co., on Thirty-second street, met with a severe accident. He was engaged at the time of the accident, in adjusting a belt around a wheel, when his right arm was caught by the belting and crushed almost into a pulp. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, and he was taken to his home and removed to his home at No. 1,013 Penn avenue. Dr. Jacobs, the family physician, after examination of the wound, found it necessary to amputate the arm, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Fuhs is about twenty-seven years of age, and has been married about seven months. He is a native of Osterothe, near the city of Elbing, in Eastern Prussia, and emigrated to this country five years ago. He has been four months in the employ of Reese, Graff & Co.

City Controller.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me to announce, through your paper, that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of City Controller, subject to the decision of the Republican primary elections. My duties in the office, requiring my constant attention, I take this method of reaching my friends and the public generally. R. J. MCGOWAN.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1871.

INITIAL AND NOTE PAPER.—We saw some beautiful designs of monograms and letters for stamping note and letter paper and envelopes at Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 107 Wood street. They have a large quantity now ready for the trade. Twenty-four sheets of beautiful French note and envelopes to match, in plain and fancy colors, put up in neat boxes, with photographed heads of prominent vocalists and public men, sell for but 25 cents; half of sixty cents per box. They will mail the same to any address upon receipt of the price.

THE Two-headed Nightingale, last day.

MESSRS. KAISER & SCANDRETT are refitting the building on the corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, and will soon open there a wholesale liquor establishment. They propose to keep on hand only the best brands of foreign and domestic liquors, tobacco and cigars.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Western Division will meet this (Saturday) evening at seven o'clock, at Grand street. All who desire to participate at the annual reunion at Philadelphia on the 16th of May are requested to attend.

THE Rev. Dr. McCosh will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Jacobus, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.

THE LADIES DELIGHT—Abell's Floral oil. "Try it." Druggist sell it.

THE Two-headed Nightingale, last day.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Joseph Murphy's benefit last night was well attended, the house presenting a fine appearance. The people are beginning to discover that he is an actor of merit, and we have no doubt that he will have good audiences for all of next week. "Help" will be given at the matinee to-day, and again in the evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—A goodly crowd of the friends of Larry Tooley turned out to his benefit last night, and enjoyed a first rate performance. Larry is a good actor and a clever fellow. The usual popular matinee will be given, and a fine bill for night. Monday an entirely new company is to appear.

VARIETIES.—All the great Varieties company participate in the matinee performance. To-night is the last time Miss Emma Grattan will appear as "Little Jack Shepard." Charley Howard also leaves us after to-night. New performers are promised for next week.

ACADEMY.—The "Good Fight" will be performed at the matinee at the Academy of Music this afternoon, and again this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—Chrissy-Milly, the two-headed nightingale, gives her last receptions in America at Masonic Hall this afternoon and evening. Remember this, ye who want to see and hear her.

MCCALLISTER.—Prof. McCallister commences his season of magic and mnuidifcence at Masonic Hall Monday evening. He gives away one hundred beautiful presents at the close of each performance.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record since our last report, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

John Huckenstein to Chas. Schleiner, November 25, 1859; 26 by 158 feet on Fremont street, Allegheny city $1,850

Chas. Schleiper to Benj. Oppenheimer, March 28, 1871; 26 by 158 feet on Fremont street, Allegheny city 1

Jacob Fegel to Susanna Ehrstein, April 14, 1871; part of lot No. 13 in Cunningham's district, Shrapsburg, buildings $2,500

Rev. James Kelso to Dr. R. L. Cahoon, March 29, 1871; 2 acres, 154 perches of land, Penn township, buildings $200

Jos. H. McClurg to August Fink, September 26, 1867; lot No. 14 in J. H. McClurg's plan of lots, Lower St. Clair township $300

John Fleming's executors to Fredericka Fleming, March 2, 1871; 25 acres of land in borough of Sewickley, with buildings $20,000

James Watt to John Scongesl, March 26, 1870; one-quarter acre of land in Penn township $100

James Atkinson to Benj. F. Jones, April 6, 1871; lot No. 17 in Wm. G. Brown's plan of lots, Lower St. Clair township, buildings $1,200

Gustav A. Thumm to Dennis McEvoy, April 1, 1871; 20 by 80 feet on Colwell street, city of Pittsburgh $1,300

George Finley to H. M. Butler, March 16, 1871; lots Nos. 29 and 30 and part of lot No. 31, in George W. Finley's plan of lots, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh $1,200

Thomas A. Mellon to Michael Cusick, March 2, 1871; lots Nos. 206 and 207, in Thomas Mellon's plan of lots, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh $175

Elizabeth Barker et al. to William R. Hays, March 30, 1871; 142 acres of ground in the Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $22,000

Alexander Rankin to John K. Graham, July 9, 1868; 67 perches of land in Elizabeth township, with buildings $1,541 00

Samuel Kelly to John K. Graham, April 9, 1866; the western half of lot No. 19, in the general plan of the borough of McKeesport, with buildings $800 00

August Metzger to William Metzger, February 18, 1869; one-half of lot No. 3, in plan of St. Peter's German Lutheran congregation of East Liberty with buildings $12,000

William Harrison to Evan Jones, March 8, 1871; 50 by 100 feet on Charlotte alley, with buildings $15,000

John Rynd to Dr. William J. Langfitt, April 3, 1871; one-quarter and 156 perches of land in the borough of Bellvue $2,370

THE Two-headed Nightingale, last day.

ALLEGHENY.

Sudden Death.

On Thursday John Pilkinton, a puddler's helper in the Superior Iron Works, Wood's Run, dropped dead while about at work there. He started to work at five o'clock, in his usual health. He had eaten a hearty breakfast, and did not complain of feeling unwell. Shortly before noon, while he was engaged in charging the furnace, the puddler noticed him turn pale and drop his tool, walking toward a seat which was near the furnace. Before he had proceeded more than half way he dropped on his knees and gradually fell over on his side, and in five minutes was a corpse. Coroner West was notified, and yesterday proceeded to hold an inquest. Dr. E. M. Riggs held a post mortem examination, and gave it his opinion that Pilkinton died from congestion of the heart, and a verdict in accordance therewith was rendered by the jury. Pilkinton was a single man, a native of Ireland, aged forty-two, and has been in this country eight years. He leaves a wife and two children.

Kindness Unrewarded.

Wm. Hertzberger was arrested yesterday by Chief Clark, on a charge of stealing some jewelry and a shawl from a tavern on Ohio street, on which charge he was taken before Alderman McCune yesterday morning. It appears that the accused called at the house on Wednesday evening, and stated that as he was under the influence of liquor he would like to go to bed. He was shown to his room by the proprietress. Next morning he failed to put in an appearance, and started going to his room he found everything that he had departed, taking with him a pair of ear rings, two or three finger rings, a breastpin and a shawl. Chief Clark was apprised of the matter, and yesterday morning he found the shawl at Bellby's pawn shop, where the prisoner had pawned it for $5 and two watches, for six dollars. A short time afterwards the chief saw Hertzberger on Penn street, and at once arrested him and took him to the police station house. He will have a hearing this morning.

BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCETT.

A prospering enterprise which has been gradually developing itself in our midst is that of the manufacturing of mirrors, picture frames, &c., which is steadily increasing demand of the trade necessitated the above firm to move from their location on Wood street to the spacious and commodious three story building No. 58 Fifth avenue. Here they have every facilities for carrying on their extensive and the display of their goods. They import their French plate and French glass for dwellings, both in a rich and elegant style, and direct from Europe their invoices during the past week of the number of looking glasses received, some of the largest proportions of the business and the experience of Mr. Boyd as a master workman is a guarantee to the public that they can get better work done than houses doing business on